

## EC grants emergency aid to Palestinians

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)** — The European Community (EC) gave the Palestinians nearly \$19 million in emergency aid for president of the European Commission, said the money was a show of support for the peace process, but urged Palestinians to become self-sufficient as quickly as possible. Mr. Marin said there was a "real risk for the Palestinian people to develop a mentality of countries in loans and grants over the next five years to build the million. In addition, the community in the occupied lands. The universities have been in a financial crisis since the 1991 Gulf war. In committees that have been doing research for the Palestinian peace negotiators. Also Saturday, Mr. Marin laid the cornerstone for the first of 400 housing units in the occupied Gaza Strip paid for by Europe. The apartment are to house Palestinian refugees.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورنال تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية «الرأي»

## Arafat seeks to make peace in Yemen

**SANA (AP)** — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat set aside peace with Israel on Saturday to try to settle the dispute in Yemen between its two top leaders. The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), who arrived here late Friday, went to the southern city of Aden to meet with Vice-President Ali Salem Al-Beidh. For more than two months Mr. Beidh has refused to come to Sanaa to be sworn in because of a rift with President Ali Abdullah Saleh over the pace reform in the country since South and North Yemen merged in May 1990. The dispute between the two leaders have raised fears of a possible secession movement on Mr. Beidh's part and has aggravated a disastrous economic situation that threatens food riots similar to those last December which has left 100 dead. Mr. Arafat's effort to achieve reconciliation follows others by President Issa Eweke of Eritrea and Sultan Qaboos of Oman, who has been sending his envoys. French President Francois Mitterrand also urged reconciliation during his recent visit to Sanaa. Yemen's officials said that Mr. Arafat was accompanied on his "goodwill effort" by Sheikh Mujaahid Abu Shawarab, one of the most respected tribal leaders in Yemen.

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## Majali: No government interference in elections

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Saturday stressed that the government does not seek to marginalise the role of any party in the country.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) Arabic Service, said that the government "for all people and for all parties."

"Our concern is to apply the Constitution and ensure equality between all Jordanians regardless of their religion, origin or language," Dr. Majali said.

He also stressed that all government employees were free to elect their candidates, but warned that they should not interfere in the election process.

"We all do not interfere in the elections," Dr. Majali said. "The demand by some parties to have their agents (who are government employees) at the polling booths should be rejected to avoid interference or influence by these civil servants on the election's process," he said.

He emphasised that no civil servant is allowed to use his or her post in the government institutions in favour of any candidate, but all government employees had the political right to discuss politics and choose their candidates.

On the government's stand vis-a-vis the elections and the Arab-Israeli peace process, Dr. Majali underlined that

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His Majesty King Hussein Saturday meets with members of the constituent assembly of the

Centre for Studies on Freedom, Democracy and Human Rights (Petra photo)

## King urges voters to exercise their right, opt for moderation

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday called on Jordanians to take part in and vote for moderation in the Kingdom's first multiparty parliamentary elections in nearly four decades.

The King called on the voters to exercise their constitutional right by voting in Monday's polls and said the polls would be free, fair and democratic.

"Let us choose those known for their awareness, purity,

fairness (and) dedication," said the King.

"Let us be on a high level of responsibility and caution so as not to fall for the crackle of loud voices. False glittering slogans or words of good meant to do bad," he told members of the Centre for Studies on Freedom, Democracy and Human Rights.

The genuine sense of national belonging makes it imperative on each Jordanian to exercise his or her right to elect

representatives in Parliament, he said.

"Any failure to fulfil this duty is to be considered as a shirk of a sacred national duty," the King said.

"One should not be taken in by the loud voices or the false and lustrous slogans or deceived by the tempting terms that in reality harbour evil doing," the King said.

Following are major ex-

(Continued on page 3)

## Peres sees 'progress' in talks with Syria

**CAIRO (Agencies)** — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres called in an interview published Saturday for an early summit between Israel and Syria to build on "progress" made on bilateral issues in the Middle East peace talks.

"Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's tour (to the United States, France and Syria) and his meeting with Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad have led to progress in the Syrian-Israeli chapter," Mr. Peres told the Egyptian daily Al Ahram.

He gave no details but he said Mr. Mubarak in a message addressed on Thursday to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had proposed "ideas aimed at injecting new blood into the various files of the peace process."

"Israel is studying these ideas which will have positive effects on the region in the near future," he said.

Mr. Peres said he hoped a Rabin-Assad summit could be organised "at the end of this year or the beginning of next year." Such a meeting would have to be well prepared and preceded by lower-level contacts, he said.

(Continued on page 3)

## Israel studies new ideas on Taba talks

**CAIRO (Agencies)** — Israel is studying new Egyptian ideas aimed at re-launching self-rule talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was quoted as saying Saturday.

Mr. Peres, according to the Egyptian daily Al Ahram, said Egypt had submitted the new ideas during a lightning trip to Israel on Thursday by Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa.

A Foreign Ministry official declined to confirm the report but told Reuters: "Musa explored with Israeli officials means to activate negotiations on the Syrian-Israeli track."

Two Israeli ministers had said earlier that Israel and Syria were negotiating secretly following failure to make progress in two years of open bilateral talks.

Damascus has said it would reject any secret talks with the Jewish state such as those leading to the limited autonomy deal between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The PLO said Saturday the fate of the stalled Israeli-PLO talks on Palestinian self-rule is expected to be decided at a

meeting between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and President Mubarak.

The two leaders are due to meet in Egypt Sunday and the PLO's Yemeni representative, Yahia Rabah, told Reuters "a decision will be made in the light of this meeting."

Mr. Peres also told Al Ahram that the autonomy talks in the Egyptian Red Sea of Taba would resume next week.

Obstacles that arose at the last session of talks "were not as important as some people made them out to be," he said.

PLO quit the Taba negotiations last Tuesday complaining that Israel was offering only to redeploy the army on Gaza and not to withdraw in line with their Sept. 13 autonomy accord.

Israel proposed to pull back troops to three areas around Jewish settlements on the Gaza Strip while the Palestinians demanded a "general military withdrawal."

Mr. Arafat said Friday he would insist that Israel stick "to the letter" of the autonomy deal.

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## Islamists expected to retain same number of seats but not clout

By Sa'eda Kilani

Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — The Islamic Action Front (IAF), the political arm of the Muslim Brotherhood, might be able to win the same or even higher number of seats in Monday's elections as they had in the 11th Parliament, but Jordan's Islamists are unlikely to retain the same influence they had in the 1989-1993 legislature, analysts and observers say.

The introduction in August of the one-person, one-vote formula into the electoral law was largely expected to alter the shape of the next Parliament by preventing the kind of alliances and voting blocs that enabled the Brotherhood to win 23 seats

in 1989, along with some other 10 supporters and sympathisers.

The movement's political adroitness and its ability to adapt swiftly to the change, however, have rendered that expectation largely inaccurate.

The IAF will fare well in these elections if only because it has "an awesome organisation," said Mustapha Hamarneh, director of the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan.

"If they have the kind of organisation that enables them to transfer votes from one candidate to another, then they might maintain their numerical strength in Parliament as before," Dr. Hamarneh said.

The IAF, some observers believe, is also using other tactics to secure votes in districts or constituencies where it fielded more than one candidate. The front is believed to have divided their supporters

in favour of one candidate in a certain area and in favour of another in a different area within the same constituency or district, as it is the case in Amman's Second District, for example, or in Zarqa and in Balqa.

There is also the distribution by gender: that is, women voting for one candidate and men voting for another candidate to ensure that both candidates will secure around the same number of votes, which, the front hopes, will be enough to gain victory.

The Islamists organisational efficiency is also reflected in the manner in which the IAF distributed its candidates in the different constituencies. In certain dis-

tricts (such as Amman's First and Third districts, Jerash, Ajloun, Mafrag, Northern Bedouins, and Tafileh) it has fielded only one candidate.

But it has four candidates in what is considered as its strongholds, such as Amman's Fifth District, Balqa and Irbid as well as Karak. It has no candidates in Ramtha, and the Northern Bedouins and Central Bedouins constituencies.

"The Islamists will be losing a minimum number of votes as opposed to all other political groupings and independents," said Taleb Awad, a researcher in the Al Urdun Al Jadid Research Centre. "If they have good organisation, they will concentrate their votes on powerful

candidates who have good chances of winning."

In addition to its organisational capabilities, observers believe, the IAF have benefited from the recent measures adopted by the government vis-a-vis the elections. The introduction of the one-person, one-vote system was seen as being used for example by the government to lessen the strength of Islamists in the next Parliament. The argument that the government is targeting Islamists is used by many IAF candidates in their rallies and campaigns to attract sympathy votes.

The argument is augmented by the IAF's stand against peace negotiations with Israel which could also be expected to attract votes from opponents of the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) autonomy deal.

The IAF has also been using a government ban on public rallies (which was overturned on Oct. 28), the Ministry of Interior's initial rejection of the candidacy of Bassam 'Emoush, a former professor at the University of Jordan (who secured the highest number of votes in elections to the IAF's executive bureau) and the transfer of government employees (some of whom are IAF members) from their places of work to other districts on the charges that they had illegally campaigned for certain candidates.

Moreover, the split in tribal votes witnessed in many constituencies will also be a factor in favour of the IAF. The Brotherhood's experience in political work, unlike most other political parties, and its long record in charitable action and its influence among government and educational institutions are all major factors playing in its favour.

However, in Monday's polls, where the IAF is facing stiff competition from other political groups as well as

(Continued on page 3)



count on about 2,600 votes of the 5,500 registered votes of the Mashagbeh.

"The split within the Mashagbeh will affect me, but I have a presence in (the city) and my service in (the previous Parliament and the government) gives me an advantage over others," Mr. Dugmhi, who scored 4,025 votes in the 1989 elections.

(Continued on page 5)

## Ramtha and Bani Kenanah — Islamists not running in conservative district

By Suhair Obeidat  
Special to the Jordan Times

**HARTHA, NORTHERN JORDAN** — The size of the candidate's clan and its ability to unify ranks opposed to his political affiliations is the predominant factor expected to affect the choice of the 61,236 voters in the Ramtha and Bani Kenanah district when they cast their votes Monday.

Though traditionally conservative, Islamic trends are totally absent from the scene in this district. The Islamic Action Front (IAF), which is fielding four candidates in neighbouring Irbid, has none contesting the three Muslim seats allocated for Ramtha and Bani Kenanah.

The 18 candidates (same

number as in 1989) are equally divided between the two districts and include in their ranks two former ministers (Mohammad Khatib, former minister of information, and Qaseem Obeidat, former minister of labour, who is also a former deputy), and three former army generals.

On the border with Syria, Ramtha, a city of about 65,000 inhabitants, comprises Ramtha the city and the five villages immediately surrounding it: Turrat, Sharab, Emrawah, Thineibeh and Bweidah.

The three seats, as was also the case in 1989, are expected to be won by two candidates from Ramtha and one from Bani Kenanah. The race in Ramtha appears to be

between four candidates, Fawaz Zoubi, Ibrahim Samara (Zoubi), Ahmad Khaz'aleh and former minister Khatib.

In 1989, Mohammad Daroud and Sealeem Zoubi, both from Ramtha, won by 11,734 votes and 5,483 votes respectively. Neither of the two is seeking reelection this time, since the fallahine have decided that a chance should be given to other candidates to reach Parliament this time.

The high number of votes which went to Mr. Daroud were the result of a voter barter agreement formed with the large Obeidat tribe, which has some 25,000 members inhabiting seven villages in this part of the Kingdom.

Three families in Ramtha — Thibat, Bashabsheh and Khaz'aleh (who constitute a

(Continued on page 3)

part of this century. The government of Jerash was ruled by the most powerful clan of the region at the time, the Utoms, who are still clan chiefs in their hometown of Suf. Suf now makes up one of half a dozen major towns in the Jerash district.

But this was Jerash before the creation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Today Jerash is a district which encompasses both the city of Jerash as well as a dozen towns of various sizes around it, two refugee camps and home to the much of the large Bani Hassan tribe. Up to 180,000 people call this district home.

Known for their individualistic nature, the people of Jerash established a separate government in the early

part of this century. The government of Jerash was ruled by the most powerful clan of the region at the time, the Utoms, who are still clan chiefs in their hometown of Suf. Suf now makes up one of half a dozen major towns in the Jerash district.

The number of registered voters in Jerash are 40,723. Of these 29,567, or 75 per cent, have picked up their cards.

Most observers here do not believe that the number of people who will vote on Nov.

(Continued on page 5)

be expected to attract votes from opponents of the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) autonomy deal.

Moreover, the split in tribal votes witnessed in many constituencies will also be a factor in favour of the IAF.

The Brotherhood's experience in political work, unlike most other political parties, and its long record in charitable action and its influence among government and educational institutions are all major factors playing in its favour.

However, in Monday's polls, where the IAF is facing stiff competition from other political groups as well as

(Continued on page 3)

## Allies want Libya vote Monday

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Western allies have asked for a Security Council vote Monday to tighten sanctions against Libya for not surrendering two men accused in the bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Scotland in 1988.

Diplomats said Friday the draft will probably include a grace period to Dec. 1, before sanctions go into effect.

The grace period has been changed several times and may be changed again at the urging of both China and Russia, after Moscow previously threatened to veto the measures for fear Libya would not repay \$4 billion it owes Moscow.

Envoy said the United States, Britain and France had asked council members, in a private session Friday, to vote for the resolution Monday but a formal meeting has not been scheduled while states review the draft.

The draft resolution freezes

Libya's financial assets and bans oil transport and refinery equipment. But it excludes oil production equipment or future revenues from oil sales earned after the draft is adopted.

The three allies gave private assurances to Russia it could, under certain circumstances, tap the frozen assets to help repay the debt, but only if Libya agrees. However, envoys from the three countries flatly denied there was any deal to lend or give Russia the \$4 billion from other funds.

At the moment, diplomats said they anticipated no more than 10 votes in favour, one more than required, even with Russia's support.

The question remains, however, whether the penalties will do any good. If they do not, the United States is threatening to turn the screws further, cutting off Libya's lifeblood, oil.

The sanctions go beyond an air and arms embargo to effect

since April 1992. They include a freeze on financial assets of Libya currently in foreign bank accounts and a ban on its import of some oil equipment. Proceeds from future oil sales will not be frozen.

Russia's objection was that the sanctions could prevent the country from repaying \$4 billion debt to Moscow. That is no small issue for Boris Yeltsin, already relying heavily on billions of dollars of Western aid to keep Russia's economy afloat.

Most of the debt is for Russia's military sales to Libya, and Russian military officials apparently continued to resist the new sanctions.

But after winning concessions from the United States, France and Britain — the primary sponsors of the sanctions resolution — and U.S. warnings by President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister John Major of Britain, the Russians are going along.

The resolution was rework-

ed to say Libya would still be obliged to pay off its foreign debt. An informal understanding was also reached that proceeds from future Libyan oil sales, which will not be frozen, would go towards servicing the debt.

And the sanctions will not take effect immediately, but Dec. 1 that gives Libya more time to consider forcing succu-

lous Basit Ali Al Megrahi and Lameo Khalifa Fhimah, to surrender for trial in the United States and Scotland, where charges are pending.

The United States had

## Asians seek entry to Mideast arms market

DUBAI (AFP) — China and other Asian arms producers are seeking a foothold in the lucrative Middle East market, long dominated by the United States and its western allies, regional experts said.

China, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore will exhibit advanced air-related technology while the former will also display its CN-235, a multi-purpose patrol plane produced jointly with Spain's CASA.

"It is not a matter of whether they can compete with the United States and other major producers. These countries are exhibiting something different," a Gulf-based military expert said.

Pakistan, a new arms exporter eyeing the growing regional market, is displaying its latest version of the Mushshak jet trainer, which has been tested by the UAE air force, according to organizers of the Nov. 7-11 show in Doha.

Pakistan's aeronautical complex produces the Shabbar primary trainer which is an updated version of the Mushshak, originally designed by Sweden.

More than 250 Mushshaks have been built in Pakistan, according to the London-based Fairs and Exhibitions organisation.

Pakistan boasts that the new Shabbar aircraft could meet desert conditions with its updated turbo engine, improved instruments and air conditioning. Fairs and Exhibitions said in a statement Friday.

Some 450 companies from the United States, France, Britain, Russia, Italy, and South Africa as well as 30 other countries are participating in the show, the third largest in the world.

Some 80 types of military and civilian aircraft will be exhibited and nearly 20,000 delegates are expected to attend.

"It is like a race," a military expert said. "Everyone knows there are vast sales opportunities in this market and everyone wants a share."

## France warns Algeria fundamentalists

PARIS (Agencies) — Interior Minister Charles Pasqua has warned exiled Algerian fundamentalists against making trouble. After a threat by Islamic extremists in Algeria to kill foreigners was made public.

Mr. Pasqua, who runs the police, said that supporters of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) who fled to France to escape repression had best lie low. The door may be closed to new ones trying to enter.

"They must respect our laws," Mr. Pasqua said in a TF-1 television interview. "They cannot undertake political action on our territory that goes against French interests. They'd better hear this warning."

The remarks showed a new sensitivity to complaints from Algeria that exiles may be sup-

porting Islamic insurgents fighting to topple the country's military-installed government. They also reflected fear about extremist threats to kill foreign nationals remaining in Algeria.

France, the former colonial power, has the largest community among the 24,000 foreigners in Algeria. The foreigners, mostly working in the oil industry, are vital to the military-installed government's efforts to revive the sinking economy.

In an apparent attempt to give a higher profile to their 21-month insurgency, gunmen have killed seven foreigners in the past month. Three French consular workers were kidnapped and held for a week.

Two of the captives were freed in a bloody rescue operation. The third was released Sunday with a threat from her

Algerian Prime Minister

Rehba Malek has attributed the hostage-taking to the armed Islamic Group.

It is thought to be the most radical of the scattered groups fighting to topple the government, installed in January 1992 after a military coup. The army cancelled parliamentary elections that Muslim fundamentalists were poised to win.

The ensuing rebellion has killed more than 2,000 people. For the past six months, attacks blamed on Islamic extremists have targeted intellectuals, journalists, and most recently foreigners.

With French schools in Algeria due to resume classes Saturday, fewer than half the 3,000 French nationals who left last weekend had returned by Friday, a spokesman for Air France said.

protection against many diseases and from vitamin or calcium deficiencies...

According to the doctor, the daily death toll in Iraq is higher than what is actually reported and could be in thousands.

Dr. Atchoo accused the United Nations, the Arab nations and the Arab League for voting to maintain the embargo.

"They have destroyed the morality and the character of the whole nation," she said. Theft has become frequent and "people tell you 'kill me if you want but I have to feed my children'."

Dr. Atchoo accused the United Nations of inefficient use of donations and aid for Iraq.

"I call the United Nations 'the united criminals,'" she said. "They are thieves. They spend more than half the money in handling and shipping."

As an example, she said, it cost her \$3,000 for 225 vials of insulin while it cost the U.N. \$10,000 to buy and ship 100 vials.

The entire episode of the crisis cast over Iraq, she asserted, "is a conspiracy of the West and some Arab countries to control the destiny of Iraq."

"It is a policy to bring down this country to its knees, and to control it. That is the way I feel about it. This is the only country in the Middle East that showed the technology, the money, the brains and they destroyed it,"

she said.

"I am an American, and I have the freedom of speech, and I will tell what I bear and what I see, because it is a crime who children are admitted for treatment, hospitals do not even have one drop of insulin; this is the crime," Dr. Atchoo said.

The doctor noted that the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had warned of famine in Iraq and called for urgent action, but "nothing is being done."

"Every time they (U.N.) come to negotiate to remove the embargo, they create an incident to distract that, and their demands never end," Dr. Atchoo said.

Prices of food and goods in Iraq have increased dramatically since the Gulf war because of the plunge in the value of the Iraqi currency while salaries have remained static.

"Many people are eating one meal a day, and most of them exhausted their life savings and are selling their jewellery and furniture to survive," she said.

Government rations meet less than half the needs of an average Iraqi family, she said.

Dr. Atchoo said she will continue collecting donations for the Iraqi people until the embargo is lifted.

"I know these donations are not much, but to me if we save one life it is worth it," Dr. Atchoo said. "The only other thing we can do is pray."

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## PKK disowns attacks on Turkish targets in Europe

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — The separatist Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) has denied any involvement in a wave of attacks against Turkish offices across Europe.

Media reports, particularly in Germany, have asserted that those who carried out the attacks are members of the PKK. There is no truth in these statements," a statement from the PKK European representative said.

The statement faxed to an international news agency said Kurds had carried out the simultaneous assault on Turkish diplomatic missions, travel agencies, airline offices and other premises on Thursday.

Pakistani, a new arms exporter eyeing the growing regional market, is displaying its latest version of the Mushshak jet trainer, which has been tested by the UAE air force, according to organizers of the Nov. 7-11 show in Doha.

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dish state in southeast Turkey. More than 10,000 people have been killed in Turkey since the PKK began its bloody campaign for independence in 1984.

In Stockholm, Sweden, about 70 Kurds protested outside parliament on Friday, saying police harassed them in two overnight raids prompted by recent attacks against Turkish targets in Europe.

There were no attacks. Swedish, but police raided Kurdish cultural organisations in Stockholm and Copenhagen and Brussels Thursday night.

"The purpose was to find firebombs, but we didn't find anything," said Stockholm chief prosecutor Jan Danielsson.

"We feel harassed by police and we want to tell the Swedish people and all interested in human rights how we were treated," said Mehmet Yigit, one of those protesting outside parliament. He said claims would be made against the police for broken doors and smashed windows.

In Athens, Greece, police have increased security at the Turkish embassy and businesses.

General Manolis Hatzidakis, the head of the Greek police, said the measures include more uniformed and plainclothes officers around possible targets and increased patrols by squad cars.

He said the Turkish embassy, Turkey's national airline offices and all Turkish businesses would receive increased protection.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Israel, Palestinian unions recognise each other

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli and Palestinian trade union movement have officially recognised each other, a special adviser to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said Friday. Dr. Ahmad Tibi said the mutual recognition agreement was reached at a meeting in his home between Israel's Histadrut labour federation and the Palestinian Workers Union. "The two leaderships met this afternoon in my residence in East Jerusalem and the Israeli and Palestinian announced that they recognised each other," he said. Reuters. Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld also recognised the Palestinian Workers Union in Tunis. Dr. Tibi said the two sides set up a joint team to resolve disputes and discuss future cooperation, he said.

### Iraq slams U.N. envoy for remarks

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq Saturday described a senior U.N. official as a toy in the hands of venomous snakes after he said arms inspectors would probe reports that Baghdad used chemical weapons against Shi'ite Muslims. Rolf Ekeus, head of the U.N. special commission in charge of scrapping Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, said Wednesday he had no evidence yet that Iraq had used chemical weapons to drive Shi'ite Muslims from marshes in southern Iraq. But he added: "We will investigate to the degree it is technically and practically possible" to do it. "Despite his 'formal neutrality' Mr. Ekeus is like someone who has lost touch with the ground, turning into a toy in the hands of venomous snakes in the East and West," Iraq's state newspaper Al Jumhouriya said in a front-page signed editorial. "He rushes to any his saying Iraq did this or that," the paper added.

### Somalia task force chief named

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Former U.S. ambassador to the European Community James Dobbins has been appointed head of a new task force on Somalia. Secretary of State Warren Christopher asked Mr. Dobbins to return to government service from his post at the Rand Corp. research group ahead of the scheduled withdrawal of U.S. peacekeepers from Somalia March 31. Mr. Dobbins is one of several officials Mr. Christopher has assigned to direct U.S. diplomacy in regional trouble spots. "It's a very useful technique to have task forces in charge of various areas. It enables people to concentrate on them," Mr. Christopher said in a congressional hearing Friday. The pullout has raised concerns about the fate of the U.N. efforts to restore peace to Somalia, but the secretary said it was a "well-balanced decision" that avoids a quick withdrawal and leaves time for talks on reaching a political settlement. Meanwhile, U.S. envoy Robert Oakley left Mogadishu after working out an agreement between Somali clan leaders to attend a conference on assistance to Somalia at the end of November in Ethiopia.

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

12:25 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
14:45 ..... Moscow (SU)  
19:45 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
19:45 ..... Beirut (ME)  
20:05 ..... Cairo (MS)  
22:20 ..... Istanbul (TA)

### HIJAZ RAILWAY TRAIN

Dep. Amman ..... 8:30 a.m. every Monday  
Arr. Damascus ..... 5:30 p.m. every Sunday  
Dep. Damascus ..... 7:30 a.m. every Sunday  
Arr. Amman ..... 5:30 p.m. every Sunday

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.  
Apples ..... 780/650  
Bananas (Makmum) ..... 620  
Beans ..... 550/350  
Carrots ..... 320/220  
Cauliflower ..... 280/200  
Eggs ..... 180/150  
Cucumbers (large) ..... 150 / 100  
Cucumbers (small) ..... 100 / 100  
Eggsplant ..... 280 / 200  
Garlic ..... 950 / 600  
Grapes ..... 550/400  
Grape Fruits ..... 180/120  
Groundnut ..... 400 / 300  
Lemon ..... 200 / 150  
Marrow (large) ..... 150 / 100  
Marrow (small) ..... 300 / 200  
Onion (green) ..... 280 / 200  
Onion (dry) ..... 150 / 100  
Pepper (hot) ..... 180 / 120  
Pomegranate ..... 220 / 160  
Potato ..... 340/300  
Tomato ..... 280/180  
Spinach ..... 320 / 220

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

cont.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

#### AMMAN:

Dr. Yousef Al Faqih ..... 756998

Dr. Fadih Tayeh ..... 800980

Dr. Abdin Walshid ..... 648823

Dr. Badia Qaderi ..... 648823

First pharmacists ..... 661912



MESSAGE FROM SENEGAL: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Senegal's president, Abdou Diouf, delivered to him by Senegal's Ambassador to Kuwait Abdul

Rahman Ambaki who was on a visit to the Kingdom. During the audience at the Royal Court, the King and the envoy reviewed current regional and international issues

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### King congratulates Tunisian leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia on the anniversary of his assuming the presidency. The King wished Mr. Ben Ali continued good health and happiness and further progress for the Tunisian people.

### Nov. 14 is public holiday

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will observe a public holiday on Sunday Nov. 14, marking His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, according to a statement from the Prime Ministry Saturday.

### Team to participate in population conference in Indonesia

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in a non-aligned nations population conference due to open in Indonesia on Tuesday. The conference, which is part of preparations for an international conference on population to be held in Cairo next year,

will review population issues in the non-aligned nations. A two-member team to the week-long conference leaves for Indonesia today (Sunday).

### Petroleum union cooperation accord signed

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the General Jordanian Federation of Workers in the Petroleum Industry has returned from a 10-day visit to Egypt where they signed a protocol paving the way for cooperation in union-related affairs. Under the agreement, 15 Jordanian workers will be sent to Egypt for a two-week training course on unionist work at the Cairo-based Petroleum Union Institute.

### Jordan takes part in major FAO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the general conference of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which opened in Rome Saturday. Agriculture Minister Marwan Kamal is attending the meeting which will focus on current and future food and agriculture situations around the world. The 20-day conference will also discuss means of involving women in rural development and discuss a 1994-1995 plan for FAO's operations.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of recent paintings by artist Ammar Khammash at Darat Al Funun of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Also showing, the permanent exhibition (Saturday-Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.)
- ★ Art exhibition by a group of artists at Orfali Art Gallery (telephone 643251/2).
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mustafa Ali at Baladna Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Sa'di Al Ka'b at Alia Art Gallery (9:30-13:30 and 1500-1800).

- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mohammad Al Jalos at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mohammad Abu Zraq entitled "Views" at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of ceramics and coloured glass by artists Khalid Mahafzah and Basel Tarawneh at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### FILMS

- ★ Film entitled "The Seven Samurai" at the American Center at 5:00 p.m. (207 minutes; in Japanese with English subtitles).

### LECTURES

- ★ Lecture entitled "The Crisis of the Palestinian National Identity: Factors and Challenges" by Dr. Bayan Al Hoot at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation at 6:00 p.m.

## King urges all voters to exercise right

(Continued from page 1)

cerpts of the King's address: "I am pleased to meet with you today and to welcome you in your home, the home of all Jordanians of various origins to discuss together issues of concern to the Centre for Studies on Freedom, Democracy and Human Rights."

"We have designed this centre as a genuine tributary, enriching our democratic march through studies and research that would open new horizons and pave the way for its endeavours to spread and take root in the conscience and souls of people at a time when we witness numerous freedom fighters in the Arab Nation continually suffering from oppression, deprivation and pain."

"The world around us is now at the threshold of a new cultural phase that has not yet assumed its full dimensions, a world in which we witness harbingers of civil and ethnic conflicts that reflect the tendency towards hegemony and aggression and infringement on the human rights and dignity in many parts of the world."

"These facts place us all face to face with our responsibilities and our true and firm conviction of the need to ensure the respect of human freedom, dignity and rights regardless of colour, race or creed."

"I wish to reassert my full conviction that no nation can face the challenges, escape darkness, oppression and ignorance and attain enlightenment and knowledge without freedom, democracy and respect of human rights."

"As far as I remember I have told you in our first meet-

ing that the mission of your centre is enhancing the Jordanian democratic experiment, unbridling the potentials of intellectuals and creative people who could help build the complete model of political, social and cultural democracy."

"We would like these elements to create in this centre a clear vision of the future which we can employ to serve as a springboard for a comprehensive pan-Arab movement that would take the lead in resuming the Arab renaissance, which always served as the main axis of the Great Arab Revolt."

"It is our duty to pursue the efforts with a firm faith and with a will that has no room for weakness or slackness. We hope to see the idea of this centre and its project transformed into concrete reality, affecting our life and our stands and our visions and concepts of freedom, democracy and human rights."

"We live in an age in which we witness human rights, freedom and dignity facing threat or aggression."

"It is enough here to point to the Israeli authorities' recent decision to consider the Islamic Holy shrines in Jerusalem as part of the land of Israel, placing these sites under Israeli sovereignty."

"What aggression on human rights, freedom and dignity can be more cruel than confiscating sacred sites and places of worship?"

"I have stated more than once that the shrines and places of worship should only be subject to God's sovereignty alone and should remain as a haven for all believers in God. The followers of the three monotheistic religions. No one

should have absolute sovereignty over these holy places as this is totally rejected by all international principles and laws."

"Perhaps it is a good omen that we meet today while the homeland is preparing for general elections on Monday. I seize this good opportunity to send to all citizens in Jordan my greetings, my appreciation and deep pride as companions of my lifetime march and my struggle."

"The Jordanian people never shirked a duty nor did they ever spare a sacrifice or bow their heads except to God."

"Addressing them from this place and a position of one with responsibility and experience I reaffirm that genuine and good citizenship requires from them all to exercise their right in electing those who represent them in Parliament."

"Any failure in exercising this right is regarded as shirking of national responsibility and abandoning the nation's higher interests. Failure to participate in the elections is not becoming Jordanians who are known to have upheld duty with honour."

"If we are so keen on performing our duty and exercising our rights in electing deputies because this is a national and sacred duty, it is more important and for us to let our consciences and our minds decide on the elite of people who truly deserve to be the representatives of the Jordanian people to be entrusted with our national interests."

"Based on this assumption our choice should be free from any influence, and rising above petty personal and selfish interests and emanating from the sense of national responsibility."

which places the homeland's interests above all other considerations.

"If we are truly oriented to safeguard the higher national interests and our national unity and our democratic march, then we should show all this in our behaviour during the process of voting by exercising self-control and through gentle character. We should be keen on upholding the elements on which this homeland has been founded, displaying our tolerance, brotherly love, cohesion, wisdom and rationality and cordiality."

"So let us proceed, with God's blessing, and let us choose those from amongst us who are known for their integrity, purity, faithfulness and belonging to the homeland. Let us act with a high degree of keenness and astuteness lest we be taken in by loud voices or false slogans."

"Let me reaffirm to all my Jordanian brothers and free men and women that these elections like the previous ones will be a model of integrity and fairness. I guarantee for all the Jordanians that the elections will be as they were before."

"Let us proceed towards our sacred national duty with tranquil souls and undisturbed conscience and with open and alert minds."

"Let our proud people come out and appear in this day of democracy and let us serve as an example and a model of conduct in protecting the achievements of the homeland which we have built with patience, toil and sacrifice. Let us live up to the expectations of our nation which looks towards our march with hope and admiration of which we are worthy."

"Syria would not bargain on a principle. Withdrawal should be comprehensive. Peace should be given to all," Tishreen said.

"Syria will not slip into the chancels and dark tunnels of secret talks."

"It said Syria had persuaded Washington of the need to continue the formal peace process."

## Transformations in Mideast will be influenced by nature, quality of women's participation in society — Queen

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor was the keynote speaker at a conference on Middle Eastern women in New York Friday.

Organised by Teachers College Columbia University, the two-day conference, entitled "Transformations: Women and Change in the Middle East," sought to provide a framework for discussion, illumination and understanding of the changing role of women in the Middle East.

The participants were prominent speakers involved in women's issues in the Middle East, including academics, commentators, analysts and international organisation leaders.

In her address, Queen Noor said that the subject of the conference was "crucial to the social and political transformations under way in the Middle East," and "timely because at this defining moment of change for the region, these transformations will be deeply influenced by the expanded nature and quality of women's participation in society."

She also pointed out that the impressive "sustained development gains of the last several decades can be directly attributed to women's enhanced education, activism, and community participation."

"The last three generations of our women have taken advantage of new opportunities presented successively by national independence, development and political liberalisation," the Queen said.

"At the family and community level, women have played a central role in changing their society; in turn, society has offered them opportunities to broaden their personal and professional activities and to heighten their aspirations," she added.

The Queen said that "the women of the Middle East are likely to play increasingly important roles as catalysts of change, national reconciliation and solidarity, and as agents of stability and development."

Queen Noor emphasised the value of "the traditional woman's role as the anchor of the family."

"This pivotal

role has probably been the single most important factor for social stability and communal identity in Middle Eastern cultures," she said.

In addition, she highlighted the need for the West to address the status of Middle Eastern women in the context of their own social and cultural structure. This includes eliminating the stereotypes of the peoples of the Middle East and of Islam.

After all, the Queen said, "many of the personal rights that women in the West obtained during the last two centuries were guaranteed to and practised by Muslim women over 1,400 years ago."

Accompanying Queen Noor to the conference were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Talal Bin Mohammad and Princess Ghida Talal, Jordan's Ambassador to the United Nations Adnan Abu Odeh and Mrs. Abu Odeh, Senator Leila Sharaf, and the Queen's mother, Mrs. Doris Halaby. Also present was Mrs. Boutros Ghali and other members of the diplomatic corps.



## RSCN to publish book on birds of Middle East

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) announced Saturday that it will soon publish a book on the birds of Jordan and the Middle East with funding from the World Bank's Global Environment Facility.

The announcement was made by RSCN Director Maher Abu Jaafar upon the conclusion of a visit to Jordan by Richard Porter, an expert from the Bird Life International organisation.

The book will cover the most important community of birds settled in the Middle East and the migrant birds passing through the region, including Jordan, said Mr. Abu Jaafar.

Also, planned by the RSCN is a series of schemes that would be implemented in the Kingdom in cooperation with Bird Life International, said Mr. Abu Jaafar in a statement to the Jordan Times.

He said that Bird Life International plans to sign an agreement with the RSCN on cooperation in the field of protecting birds in Jordan and the Middle East.

Mr. Porter was briefed by the RSCN on its bird watch committee which encouraged the hobby, particularly among school children. He also discussed cooperation with RSCN President Anis Muasher.

During his five-day stay here, Mr. Porter who also works for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in the United Kingdom, toured several regions.

According to Adnan Budeiri of the RSCN, who accompanied Mr. Porter on the tour, the British expert registered a large number of birds as a result of his visits to the Jordan Valley, Azraq, Khirbet Al Samra and several RSCN wildlife reserves.

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## New gas, diesel turbines to increase power generation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A consortium of Franco-Japanese firms

Saturday won a contract from the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) to procure and install three gas and diesel-driven turbines to boost electric power generation. JEA Director Mohammad Saeed Arafah told the Jordan Times that the JD30 million project will be financed partly from a \$15 million French soft loan and partly from JEA resources and local borrowing.

At present, the three turbines will be installed at Rishieh, the main natural gas field in the country; the other two will be installed at Arishah, some 35 kilometres north of Zarqa, and will be driven by diesel power.

Mr. Arafah added that the JEA was going ahead with plans to operate the second stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station due to be completed by 1996.

Asked when the three turbines will be installed and ready to operate, he said he expected the installation work to be completed by the end of 1994.

Mr. Arafah added that the JEA was going ahead with plans to operate the second stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station due to be completed by 1996.

At present, the three turbines are currently producing 130 megawatts of electric power, but the second stage would increase power generation by at least 10 per cent to cope with the growing demand resulting from the southern region's economic growth.

## Islamists are not running in a tribal district

(Continued from page 1)

consensus.

"Fawaz is reportedly spending a lot of money on the campaign which is going to backfire on him and the Zoubis whose majority appears to be in favour of Ibrahim," according to one observer of the campaign in Ramtha.

The only Jordanian of Palestinian origin contesting a seat in Ramtha is Abdul Nabi (Duweikat), an architect whose chances in this district of tribal affiliations appear to be slim. "Only because they (the Palestinians) wanted to avoid pressure from the other candidates, that they fielded one of their own," said Mohammad Na'am, a farmer from Ramtha. "Abdul Nabi does not stand a chance. There are not enough Palestinians to vote for him around here."

Suleiman Ubeidallah, an orthopaedic surgeon residing in Amman, is the candidate of the "independents" as they are called in Ramtha, which number about 1,300. The "independents" are those who belong to neither the Zoubis nor the fallahs.

Hassan Shboul, a lawyer, comes from the village of Shajarah, where there are a lot of Zoubis who are expected to vote in favour of Ibrahim Samara.

Fawaz Hassan Rabee', Saleh Tawalbeh and Saleh Darabseh, who come from

relatively small families, are expected to win only the votes of their immediate relatives.

In Bani Kenanah, which comprises 18 villages, seven of which are predominantly Zoubis (which number about 3,000), Issam, Usama and Ahmad; Talal Damra from a small village called Hakem, Ahmad Ekeesh from Um Qais, and Saleh Tawalbeh from Saham.

The mere fact that they all come from small families is an indication that their chances in winning are extremely slim," as one observer said.

Thus the strongest candidates in the district appear to be Mohammad Khatib, Ibrahim Samara and Talal Obeidat. Second favourites include Fawaz Zoubi, Qaseem Obeidat and Ahmad Khazaleh.

Islamists likely to retain seats

(Continued from page 1)

from independent Islamists, it is difficult for the Brotherhood to gain the same influence it had in the 11th Parliament.

The IAF experts say, will have to concentrate its votes on specific candidates at the expense of its supporters from the Islamic stream or from other affiliations. This will consequently reduce the front's chances of bringing more supporters to Parliament.

In addition, the IAF will

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## Jordan Times

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## Different House, one agenda

THERE IS no doubt in anybody's mind that the 12th Parliament which Jordanians will elect tomorrow will be different from its predecessor, in both strength and composition. That much has already been made clear by the direction, or lack of it, of the election campaigns that ended officially last night.

The role of the Lower House has since 1989 been determined gradually, and ironically, by the 11th Parliament itself, which gave the government a larger say on determining the kind of key laws that regulate the democratic experiment and other aspects of running the affairs of state.

The previous Parliament planted the seeds of its weakness with its own hands. Laws pertaining to the regulation of Political Parties and the Press were basically designed by the government but were passed by the 11th Parliament with little opposition.

The one-person, one-vote amendment to the Election Law will most probably limit the influence of the Islamic Action Front (IAF) and like-minded political groups that oppose the peace process. Had that single amendment not been introduced, the IAF could have been able to lead a coalition of rejectionists who would have made any peace agreement with Israel impossible. With a weakened anti-peace camp in tomorrow's Parliament, the government, any future government, would have a simpler task pursuing a peace option that would minimise the damage to Jordan and place the country's interests on top of its agenda. Surely it would be very difficult for any government to negotiate the future of the country with Israel, the U.S. and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with a House breathing "no-peace" down its neck.

But with the majority of the new deputies expected to support the peace process, the government and the House could also make it a point to work harder for enhancing democracy. This task should not be lost in the exchange of blame and rhetoric over the peace process. Our parliamentarians must understand that the leadership will use its negotiating skills to ensure that peace in the region will be in the interest of Jordan and the Arab Nation at large. Reasonable opposition in Parliament will certainly help the government in its task.

Meanwhile, the new House needs to recognise at the outset of its four-year term that its main duty is to consolidate and enhance the country's democratic process and institutions. While Parliament can do little to change policy on strategic objectives of the state, it can achieve a great deal of progress on the internal front, particularly in terms of progressive legislation and in institution-building. The coming four years will be crucial for Jordan, the Palestinians and the region. Neither Parliament, nor the government should spend these years on unnecessary squabbles and futile arguments that would not in the end have to concern us.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Saturday said that the real battle with the enemy is being fought at the political level and therefore the Arabs and the Palestinians have to exert all efforts to win it by ensuring the greatest gains. The Arabs realise now that a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict does not guarantee all their rights because the whole world is supporting the Israelis and continues to condone its arrogance and support its military superiority over the Arab Nation. We went to Madrid at the start of the peace process for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 and under the impression that the world community is now inclined to favour peace over war and to implement the international legitimacy, said the paper. Therefore, the paper said, our aspiration for peace is legitimate and our endeavours to ensure a lasting settlement are a national requirement. For this reason, added the paper, the Jordanians, the Palestinians, the Syrians and the Lebanese are determined to pursue the negotiations with the Israelis and with the world community at large in order to reach an acceptable peace formula that would bring about security and stability and ensure the return of Arab rights.

A COLUMNIST in AL DUSTOUR Saturday demanded that the Arab Nation halt any moves towards normalisation of relations with the Israelis until they have withdrawn all their forces from the occupied Arab lands. Mohammad Kawash said that nothing has been done towards achieving real peace despite the signing of the PLO-Israel deal. Everything seems to have remained untouched although the Israelis have succeeded, to some extent, in opening the door for normalising its relations with Arab countries and opening talks aimed at economic cooperation, said the writer. Not a single Israeli soldier has been pulled out from the Arab territories at a time when Israel seems to be determined to redeploy its troops on occupied Arab land instead of withdrawing them under the pretext that it wants to provide protection to the Jewish settlements, the writer pointed out. In light of this situation, and as we witness Israel planting mines in the path of peace, it is incumbent on the Arab governments to stop displaying good intentions until the Israeli government has yielded not only to the PLO demands but also those along the other Israeli-Arab tracks.

## Sunday Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Al Fanek

### U.N. report should serve as incentive for bettering life in Jordan

According to the tables presented in the World Human Development Report (1993), issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the per capita gross national product (GNP) in Jordan was estimated at \$1,640, which places Jordan in a respectable place among nations. Two thirds of human beings are poorer than we are, while one third of mankind is richer. Our place on an accelerating scale of 100 in per capita income is at the point of 66.6.

The poorest people in the world are the Mozambique people, and the richest are the Swiss. Among the Arab countries, the people of Somalia are at the bottom of the list, with an average of \$170 per capita, and the people of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are at the top with an average annual income of \$18,450 per capita. Thus, the income of an average UAE national equals the income of 108 Somali citizens or 11 Jordanians.

However, the per capita income is but one factor in the human development. The international human development index gave the following indicators for Jordan:

Among 160 countries covered by the report, Jordan is in the 86th position. Average life expectancy at birth is 66.9 years. Eighty point one per cent of adults are able to read and write, the average gross domestic product (GDP) per capita after adjustment for purchasing power parity (PPP) is \$2,415 and the overall index of human development in Jordan is 58.6 per cent.

The report states that 97 per cent of the Jordanian population have access to medical services, 99 per cent have drinkable water and that the average Jordanian consumes food enough to give him 118 per cent of the calories required. The purchasing power of money in Jordan is 47.3 per cent higher than the world average, therefore the per capita income of \$1,640 is actually equivalent to \$2,415 because the price level of goods and services in Jordan is lower than the worldwide level by 32.1 per cent.

Comparing Jordan's human situation in 1990 to what it used to be 30 years ago, the report concluded that the average life of the Jordanian increased by 42.6 per cent, infant mortality rate declined by 76 per cent, the food calories intake rose by 26.9 per cent and the per capita income rate by 115.6 per cent in real terms, i.e., after allowing for inflation, an improvement

of 2.6 per annum.

If we compare Jordan's human state of affairs with that of the industrialised countries in the North, we find that the average Jordanian has 90 per cent of life expectancy, 88 per cent of the nutritional calories, 82 per cent of education, 16 per cent of the gross domestic product, 12 per cent of gross national product, 50 per cent of the educational years, 11 per cent of the nurses per 1,000 thousand of population, 33 per cent of family planning, 37 per cent of contraceptives, 40 per cent of medical doctors, and 16 per cent of the newspaper circulation relative to population.

The report estimated that each 1,000 Jordanians (or 150 families) own 252 radios, 77 television sets and 53 copies of daily newspapers.

The population under the line of poverty is estimated at 17 per cent, the ratio of public expenditure on education is 5.9 per cent, on public health 2.7 per cent. The foreign aid received by Jordan amounts to 16.7 per cent of GNP (1990) or \$221 per capita (1989). Jordan's foreign indebtedness was 181 per cent of GNP (1989), which put Jordan on the sixth place in indebtedness and the first if you exclude African debtor countries.

The report found that there are 2.1 soldiers for each teacher, or 26 soldiers for each physician. Taxes take 15.3 per cent of GNP (1989) and direct taxes make 13.4 per cent of total taxes.

This in summary is the state of affairs of human development in Jordan. In this respect, Jordan ranks as number one among non oil Arab countries, but ranks as number 10 among all Arab countries.

Of course, there is large room for improvement and further development. It is not good enough to say that Jordan today is far better than it used to be several decades ago. This should be taken for granted. The comparison must be made with other countries which improved also, some of them faster than we did.

The United Nations' annual report on the state of all countries of the world regarding human development will work as an effective incentive to speed up the race for better life for the people.

## ADL rallies to subvert Mideast peace

By Jeffrey Steinberg

The following article is reprinted from the Oct. 22 issue of Washington Weekly Executive Intelligence Review:

Where the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) really stands on the issue of Middle East peace was answered on Oct. 10 at the Gateway Marriott Hotel in Crystal City, Virginia. Under the auspices of the American Leadership Conference, a collection of ADL operatives and hangers-on gathered to rail against the Rabin-Arafat accord and to launch a drive to reinstate the Likud Party in power under the direction of Benjamin Netanyahu, a staunch opponent of the land-for-peace plan. Among the speakers were several with longstanding ADL ties:

— Dr. Uri Ra'an, the patron of convicted Israeli-Soviet spy Jonathan Jay Pollard and the one-time Israeli intelligence liaison to B'nai B'rith. Dr. Ra'an, who was recruited and trained by British intelligence in the 1950s before migrating to Israel, headed the national security studies programme at the Fletcher School of Diplomacy at Tufts University in the late 1970s and shepherded both Pollard and ADL operative Mira Lansky Boland into jobs with Naval Intelligence and the CIA, respectively. In the early 1980s Dr. Ra'an, then with the Israeli embassy in Washington, was caught setting up a Mossad spy right at B'nai B'rith headquarters. Dr. Ra'an has been a frequent lecturer at ADL-sponsored seminars on

Arab terrorism.

Rael Jean Isaac, a founder of Americans for a Safe Israel, an author frequently published by the ADL, and a speaker at ADL forums on terrorism. For years Mrs. Isaac and her husband worked closely with John Rees, a British-born spook who acknowledges that his front group, the Mardon Institute, is heavily bankrolled by the ADL.

Yossi Bodansky, a one-time analyst for Israeli Air Force Intelligence and currently the director of the House Republican Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare. Mr. Bodansky is also the director of Middle East analysis at Rees's Mardon Institute and penned a March 1993 propaganda tome called Target America: Terrorism in the U.S. Today, based on information fed to him by hardliners inside the Israeli Defence Force who are seeking to foment a holy war against Islam.

The same IDF intelligence channels authored a December 1992 report that was published by the ADL claiming that the United States was harbouring Islamic fundamentalist terrorist networks.

Other speakers at the rally for war included: Midge Dechter, Eugene Rostow, Douglas Feith and Harvey Friedman. Mr. Friedman was a vice president of the America-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) until last summer, when he was forced to resign over a foul-mouthed public attack against Israel's Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, a leading go-between in the secret talks with the PLO.

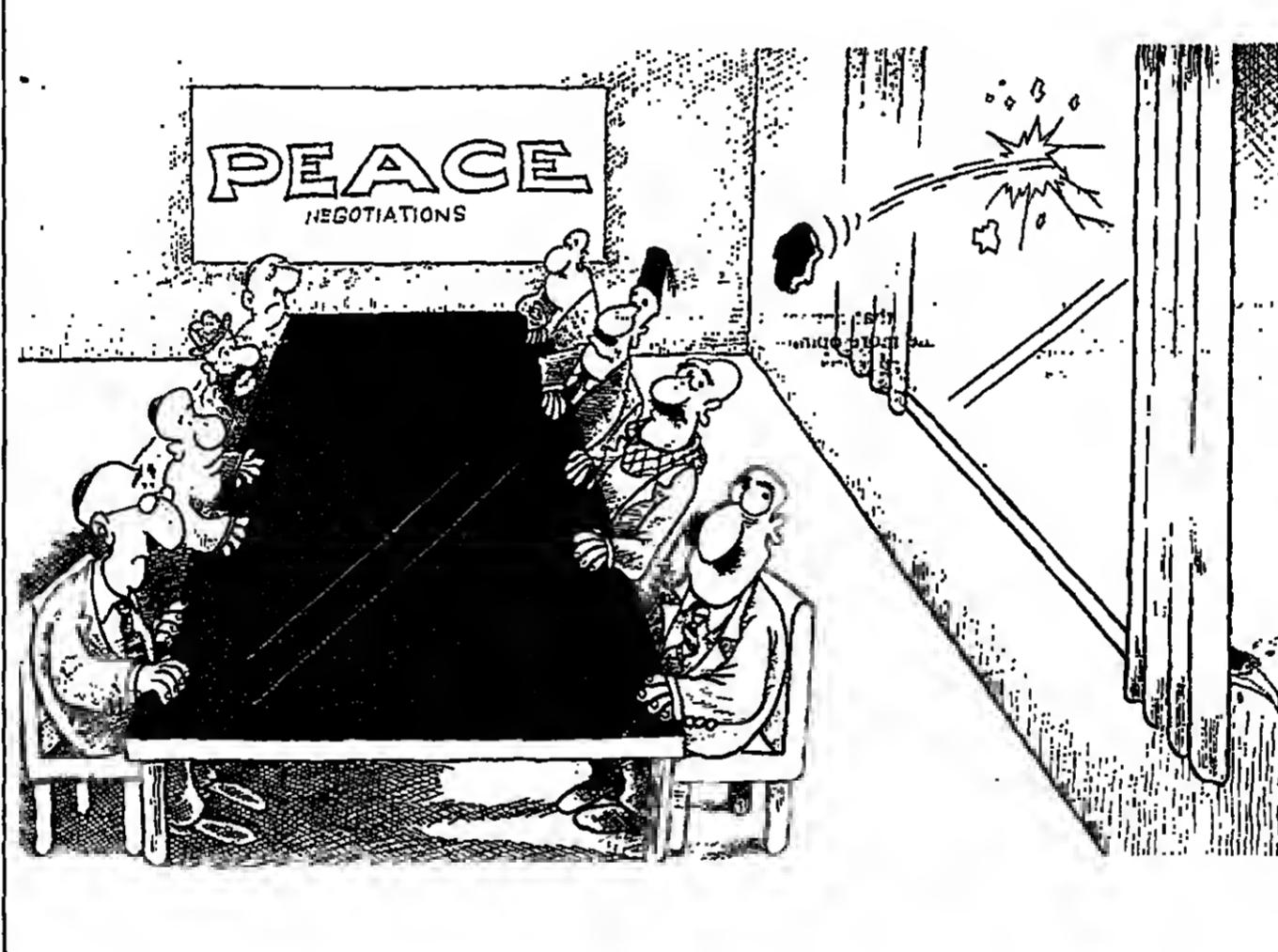
Familiar role for ADL

The presence of so many ADL fellow-travellers at the neo-conservative anti-peace rally is hardly a surprise. As early as 1975, the ADL was engaged in a vicious propaganda war against political economist Lyndon LaRouche because of his proposal for a durable peace in the Middle East based on economic development. Mr. LaRouche travelled to Baghdad in the spring of 1975 and later held a series of meetings in New York City with senior Israeli government officials, including Foreign Minister and U.N. Ambassador Abba Eban, to discuss details of his economic development plan. ADL considered this treachery and spent millions of dollars to smear Mr. LaRouche as an anti-Semitic and seek his elimination.

Since January 1993, evidence has surfaced as a result of a San Francisco police probe that the ADL carried out the same kind of dirty tricks against hundreds of political and civil rights groups and tens of thousands of activists. Many targets of the ADL are Jewish peace activists, including Yigal Arnon, son of former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arnon, and leaders of American Friends of Peace Now and New Jewish Agenda. All these groups advocated some variant on the land-for-peace solution to the Israel-Palestine crisis that is now being pursued by the Rabin government and Yasser Arafat.

The ADL meeting is, however, a warning for those who are toying with the idea of bringing in the World Bank or other wrecker-institutions to direct the economic features of the accord. If the peace process falters, there are plenty of zealots, like the ADLers who gathered at the Marriott, who are prepared to take any steps, including terrorism and provoking regional war, to prevent the realisation of peace in the Middle East.

Any thoughts of peace were absent at the Crystal City symposium. Speaker after speaker



## LETTERS

### Selective elections?

To the Editor:

Though the freedom of the individual is prized above all in a democratic society, our experience of democratic elections is proving otherwise. The freedom of the individual seems to be a superficial kind of freedom. We are two kinds of people: those who are dominating and those who are dominated.

We, as individuals, are still ruled by attitudes which exhibit themselves in such forms as racial characteristic, class prejudices, public opinion, etc., so much so that little originality and personal courage are to be found in each individual's decision on who to elect. X votes for Y because he is a friend of the family, or because he is of the same ethnic background, the same class or the same creed. Little consideration is given to the candidate's merits, beliefs, honesty and dedication to serve the country and its people.

Are we so dominated by group psychology and group authority that we can no longer truly practise our own right of freedom of choice? I am not suggesting that one should detach from one's own group to the point of alienation. What I am advocating is that each individual should recognise as well as practise his or her right to be free from all kind of domination over true, and not superficial, freedom of intellect, without which anyone's vote is worthless.

We are being faced with not only an intellectual challenge, but also with a challenge that has serious political, social and economic consequences. We have a great responsibility towards our society and ourselves and that can only be met when and if we start taking responsibility for our own decisions and choices. Rather than think of ourselves as having to behave as we do because of the circumstances and positions in which we find ourselves, we should grab this chance to adopt a policy that invites us to see ourselves as producing those "social facts" the absence of which we are always complaining about.

Natasha Bakhari,  
P.O. Box 364,  
Amman.

## Majority against bigotry

To the Editor:

After hearing and reading arguments mainly condemning Dr. Labib Kamhawi for what he said in a CNN report last week, I thought not enough light was being shed on what his partner in the programme, Dr. Fahed Fanek, had to say.

If Dr. Kamhawi's critics thought he had said anything wrong in that report, I don't think that many people, be they Jordanians or Jordanians of Palestinian origin, would have agreed with Dr. Fanek's views (or information) either. Therefore, it is more important and more useful for all of us to try to deal with an issue as sensitive as the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship in a fair and objective manner, which requires a more open and frank debate instead of monologues of criticism and slander, or even threats from any party against the other.

One thing upon which both Dr. Kamhawi and Dr. Fanek agreed in their TV debate was that the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship was always widely discussed in private, but never had its fair share of open, public debate — which, I believe, has contributed to it becoming such a sensitive subject, partially causing such unwarranted reactions as we have seen on CNN.

Throughout the history of that relationship, which is both rich and long, there were and will always be Jordanians who fought and will fight for Palestine and the Palestinians, and who consider Palestine as their own home, being part of the big Arab Nation, and they are as such "more Palestinian than the Palestinians." By the same token, there were and will always be Palestinians who are "more Jordanian than the Jordanians," by virtue of their love for this country. I like to consider myself in the majority of people who share the same reasonable ideas and principles about the relationship.

This majority believes that anybody, be he or she a Jordanian or Palestinian, or of any other national or religious background, who promotes or provokes discrimination and provincialism should be rejected and dismissed from our ranks. Extreme ideas and positions are not for us, for moderation and reasonableness have been the hallmark of this country and its citizens throughout its modern history and before. It is time therefore to initiate a serious and civilised debate on the matter at hand, since I think a big part of the problem stems from the subject being swept under the carpet for a very long time. A public and frank debate on Jordanian-Palestinian relations can only enhance and serve the national unity of our country's citizens.

I would urge the Jordan Times itself to set a precedent by opening a constructive dialogue on this issue, if only to break the ice between the two sides and encourage other media outlets in Jordan to do the same.

Mohammad Attiyeh,  
P.O. Box 620673,  
Amman

## Need for farsightedness

To the Editor:

"Who is a Jordanian anyway?"

I believe Dr. Kamhawi's frustrated and bitter question deserves a simple answer rather than a lecture on gratitude. A Jordanian is the only Arab who has scars and wounds where his Palestinian brother was beaten and who always feels the utmost pain seeing his ingenious twin-brother running amok again.

A Jordanian is the one who does not need to belittle or trample on others to know who he himself is. And last but not least, a Jordanian is someone who wishes Dr. Kamhawi whole-heartedly that before too long he too will come to know not only what he is, but also who he is.

To the antagonists in this as passionate as pointless a debate about who owes whom what I would like to recommend warmly Mahatma Gandhi's word: "An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind."

I believe it is obvious that Jordanians and Palestinians are in need of far-sighted politicians and experts, not blind ones.

Elmor Kaiser-Mohammed,  
P.O. Box 540383,  
Abu Nuseir.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name and preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.

## Mafraq expected to retain one incumbent

(Continued from page 1)

to fare well in the elections because of his acceptance by members of all clans of the Bani Hassan tribe.

And like Mr. Dughmi, Mr. Mashagbeh has a presence in the city of Mafraq and can expect support from its residents who come from Bani Hassan, the West Bank and other clans in the area.

The third Mashagbeh candidate, Suleiman Abu Odeileh, is also a strong contender in the race for similar reasons and because he is expected to share the 1,000 Christian votes in the city with Mr. Dughmi, Dr. Abu Oleim and Mr. Khawaldeh.

Former deputy Abu Oleim has the support of the majority of his Oleimat clan whose votes are estimated at 3,000. He can also win votes in the city due to the good reputation that he and his father, the sheikh of the Oleimat, have built in Mafraq.

Observers say that Dr. Abu Oleim, a former physician in the army, who won 2,839 votes in 1989, has kept their bridges open with the residents of Mafraq, offering help and providing services to this city on the highway to Irbid and Damascus.

Mr. Akhru Rsheideh is challenged by another member of the Khazaleh clan of the Bani Hassan tribe but most observers say he will win the majority of their 4,000 registered voters. His challenger, Mifleh Al Khazaleh, "does not stand a chance," said a Mafraq voter who asked not to be named.

Having trailed the third winner of the Mafraq parliamentary seats in 1989 (Nawwas Khawaldeh) with only six votes, Mr. Akhru Rsheideh is one of the strongest candidates in Mafraq this time with the majority of his clan behind him.

Like other favourite candidates in Mafraq, Mr. Akhru Rsheideh, a lawyer, has a strong base of support in the city and is expected to tap it on Nov. 8, when the 28,397 voters in Mafraq who have collected their voting cards go to the polls.

The only candidate of the 'Omoush clan whose 2,300 registered voters have given him their unanimous support, Mr. Hoshan will also have a strong performance on Monday, especially that he can expect support from members of other clans.

The division among the Khawaldeh clan has practically diminished all their chances to get any of their members elected," said a well-informed resident of Mafraq.

The Khawaldeh clan, which has 3,700 registered voters, is fielding five candidates, including the former deputy who won 2,533 votes in the 1989 elections.

With his clan divided and his support in the city and among other clans weaker than other contenders, Mr. Khawaldeh is entering the race weaker than he was in 1989.

The failure of the clan to put its weight behind one candidate has also weakened the chances of the three candidates of the Shdeifat clan, including Islamic Action Front (IAF) candidate Mousa Shdeifat.

Mr. Shdeifat is expected to get some of the votes of his clan but the IAF has a weak presence in this governorate of about 162,000 residents, said Dr. Khaled Abu Summagheh, a physician who lost his bid for election in 1989.

The IAF knows it cannot win in Mafraq but entered the race to establish a presence in the governorate, most observers agree.

The political ideology of the IAF cannot overcome the tribal strength in this rural bedouin community where politics are overshadowed by immediate concerns about jobs, social development, health and education, the observers say.

"Politics have very little influence in Mafraq," said Dr. Abu Summagheh. Here, "people speak of services, unemployment and bread," said Dr. Abu Oleim.

The absence of political issues in the campaign is also noticeable among the 3,200 registered voters of Jordanians of Palestinian origin residing in Mafraq.

Like other inhabitants of the city, they are concerned with issues that pertain to

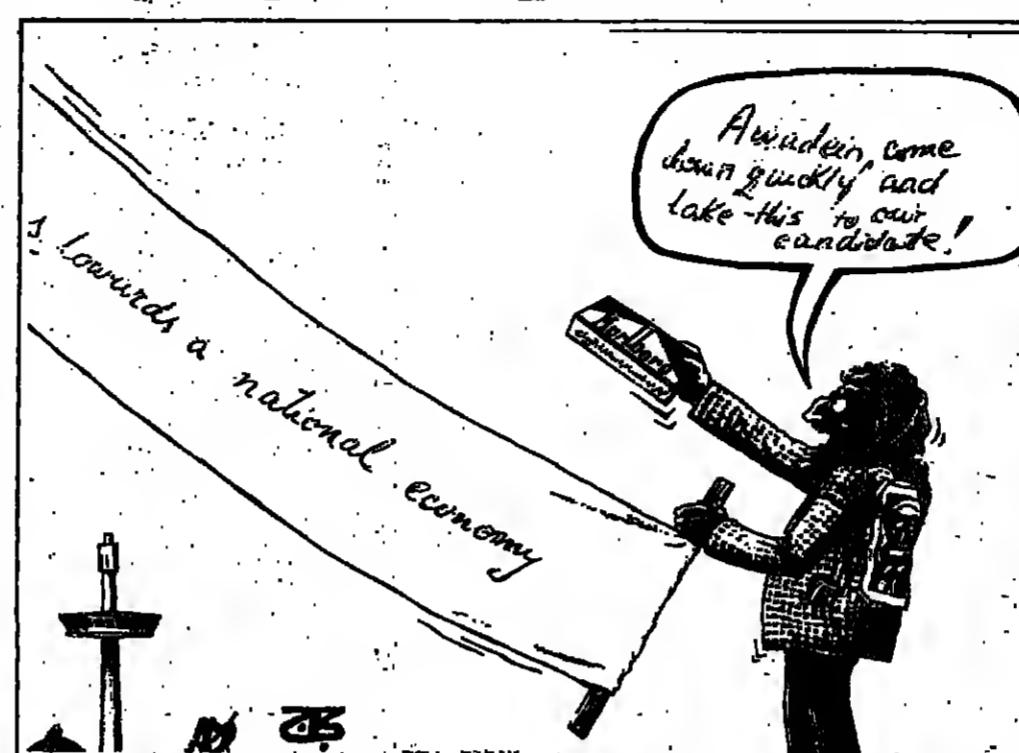
*Snippets and tidbits from*

## Last ditch plans for and confusing manifestations of support; coin tossing for 'right' representative

*The 1993 elections campaign, serious as it appears, is not devoid of a light — sometimes funny — side. These are tidbits about news, views and comments about the campaign that will appear (hopefully) every day in this corner until it is all over on Nov. 8. Humour is intended in the column, in no way libel.*

**THIRD DISTRICT** Christian candidate Ibrahim Nuwair Naber got his support from a symbolic Jordanian personality. Under the slogan "Yes .. to constructive work and development, no ... to useless banter and futile chatter," Abu Awad, a well-known television comedian who usually represents the typical East Jordanian personality, announced his endorsement of Mr. Naber. "Which is not exactly out of the ordinary because Mr. Naber is also the Al Ahd Party's candidate in the district and that party is also the 'typical Jordanian party,' not so East Jordanian observer opined.

**BADER ABDUL HAQ**, a well-known columnist for Al Ra'i Arabic daily, yesterday announced his endorsement of three candidates in the Third District. Although Mr. Abdul Haq should be given credit for placing his weight constructively in the elections race, it seems that he only contributed to further confusing the voters who were



already tossing the coin for any of the three choices. Mr. Abdul Haq urged that votes be cast in favour of Taber Masri, Fakhr Kawa and Faris Nabulsi. To further add to the confusion, a candidate in that district, Mazin Nasrullah Rayal, announced also yesterday that he was withdrawing from the race and urged his supporters to vote for Mr. Masri, Mr. Nabulsi and Mr. Ali Abu Ragheb. But while Mr. Abdul Haq pub-

lished the names of the candidates he wants supported, Mr. Rayal only published their photos and his name. Maybe he didn't actually mean to announce his withdrawal from the race.

**DR. AWADH KHALEFAT**, who is a frontrunner in the elections for the Maan District, gave up on publishing appeals to his voters this late in the election race and adopted a more pragmatic

attitude to the whole affair. "Buses shuttling voters to Maan to vote for Dr. Awadh Khalefat will leave Amman between 6:00 and 7:30 a.m." The buses will also leave from Zarqa and Mafraq. No mention was made, however, of when or how they will come back ... if ever they want to face the reality of Amman or Zarqa again.

**THIRD DISTRICT** candidate Jaafar Abdul Hadi deserves a

mention for getting the right idea, if not the right supporters, for becoming a serious contender for the coveted Parliament seat. Under the headline "The reasons why I am running and my ability to contest," Mr. Abdul Hadi says: "I don't live in an ivory tower and I do not have maids, a private driver or a personal guard. I do not contract foreign companies to clean my home and office and I do not import my house furniture from Europe ... I do not rent an airplane to spend a weekend abroad ... and, more importantly, I am not a member of a party that would spend its money on me nor media contacts to polish my image..." Therefore, I am running for the race because I am just like you, I feel and suffer what you feel and suffer." That is true, but as one political pundit put it, "we vote for those who are better than us in the hope that we can, one day, become like them."

**WHILE JORDAN** Television and Radio Corporation has shown little enthusiasm for the intricacies of the Nov. 8 elections, journalists have poured in from the rest of the world as if to show just how disinterested our official media are in the whole

campaign. Among the many guest journalists in town is a BBC Arabic service team headed by the editor of current affairs in the department, Sami Haddad. The news is that Mr. Haddad, who heads a three-member team, is preparing for live-link Tuesday morning between the BBC Arabic service and Jordan Radio during which they will broadcast the results of the elections and host a number of academics and analysts who will venture to slice into the results and tell the rest of the radio's listeners what they indicate. Jordanians, no doubt, will thank Mr. Haddad and his team for giving Radio Jordan the opportunity to air educated analysis on its waves, and at the same time save the national station's directors from getting flak for the contents of the programme. "That was the BBC, we had nothing to do with it," is all they need to say when senior Information Ministry officials come calling.

**Nermene Murad**

## Jerash incumbents fight hard

(Continued from page 1)

8 will exceed 30,000. "A lot of people here have picked up their voting cards but will not vote on polling day," said Naim Rawashdeh, a local political observer.

Like in some other districts in Jordan, a consensus on who will win the race for the two Muslim seats allocated to Jerash is difficult to find. Depending on what quarter of town you are in or what village for that matter, people will predict that one of the two former deputies — Issa Rimoni from the town of Rimon or Hussein Mjalli from the town of Kitta will fail in their reelection bid.

But, with the uncertainties of the one-person, one-vote system, there are no sure winners or losers. There is, however, clear dissatisfaction with the two former deputies who are both accused of not living up to their previous campaign promises.

Mr. Rimoni, the millionaire businessman who was the frontrunner in 1989 with 3,480 voters, is considered a big-time patron who employs some 600 Jerash natives in various businesses both in Jerash and Amman. In his election campaign he has been promising 400 more jobs for his constituents.

Considered to be too complacent politically, Mr. Rimoni is accused by many locals of being too apolitical to be in Parliament. "We want him to go in and do some shouting. We appreciate the job opportunities he has created, but we want the main Jerash road fixed; we want more facilities and we

feel he has not always fought hard enough for that," said one local restaurant owner who cast one of his votes for Mr. Rimoni in the 1989 elections.

Mr. Rimoni is from the town of Rimon, which has a population of some 3,000 people; 1,000 of these are registered voters and most are expected to vote for Rimon. His only rival in his hometown is his relative and the Islamic Action Front (IAF) candidate, Suleiman Saad Khalaf Al Rimoni.

Like in other parts of Jordan, the IAF has fielded a candidate from the same clan as the most prominent tribal or patron candidate to reduce his chances of winning.

According to local observers Suleiman Rimoni is expected to win voices of dissent from several quarters: tribal, Palestinian and urban Jerash voters. But most observers do not predict a victory for the IAF candidate. The IAF itself says they do not necessarily expect a victory in Jerash but rather a defeat for the district's previous deputy — Issa Rimoni.

Mr. Mjalli, the other former deputy, who won the second Jerash seat in 1989 with 2,787 votes, is also fighting hard to retain his seat. While Mr. Mjalli was very active in the last Parliament, being the chairman of its legal committee, not all natives of Jerash believed he expressed their particular concerns.

Some quarters accuse the former president of the Bar Association of not being resolute enough in pursuing corruption investigations of former officials. However, if these voting predictions materialise, then Mr. Mjalli is sure to win one of the two Jerash parliamentary seats.

The IAF candidate, Suleiman Rimoni, will have to get his votes from Rimon and the urban based voters of Jerash. The Souf camp will also give a few votes to the IAF candidate.

date, but, observers there say, not more than 10-15 per cent.

The camp, which has the voting strength — 4,000 votes — to send one of their ranks to Parliament is unlikely to do so. The camp has two candidates, one considered the "establishment" candidate and one other liberal candidate.

The so-called establishment candidate, Riad Osman Daoud, is expected to get at least half the votes cast in the camp. A business-oriented independent, Mr. Daoud is campaigning as a Jordanian of Palestinian origin.

The liberal candidate, Kamal Azeh, on the other hand, is stressing social and economic issues.

The other main population centre in the Jerash district are the voters of the Bani Hassan tribe. Spread over different regions on the Jerash-Mafraq route, the

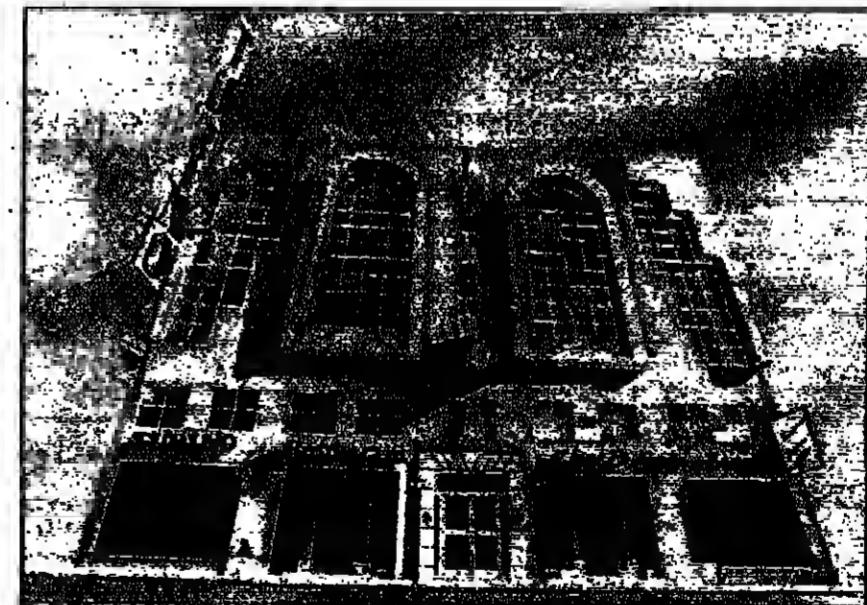
Bani Hassan have two candidates and an expected 4,000 votes.

Mifleh Irheini is Bani Hassan's main candidate. Fellow tribesmen and candidate Nasser Harasheh, who unlike Mr. Irheini, is said to be running without tribal leaders' consent: if tribal will prevails over 75 per cent of the Bani Hassan voters, Mr. Irheini have an excellent chance of winning a seat.

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## African leaders sign common market pact

KAMPALA (AFP) — Leaders of 15 eastern and southern African countries have signed a treaty here to establish a common market by the year 2000 after hours of bargaining.

But Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe refused to sign, saying the relationship between the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development and Coordinating Conference (SADC) had not been clarified.

His objection disrupted the summit Friday of the 18-member preferential trade area (PTA), a regional free trade organisation now disbanded and reformed as COMESA.

But the other leaders decided to go ahead anyway and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said experts were studying the relationship between the two organisations.

South Africa, which has been asked to join COMESA after multiracial elections planned next year, sent observers

to the summit, attended by 11 heads of state and senior officials from another six nations.

COMESA Secretary-General Binga Mutharika told the summit that the decision to establish a common market would help member countries "achieve balanced growth and development."

The treaty listed COMESA's aims as helping national economies overcome structural economic weaknesses such as a slow rate of capital accumulation, insufficient industrial development and underdevelopment in agriculture, transport and communications.

Mr. Mutharika said COMESA would try new strategies to boost regional trade and solve economic problems.

He said 11 years' experience with the PTA had shown that countries in the region could not produce adequate goods that could be traded in the international market at competitive prices.

COMESA, he added, will encourage private enterprise to

operate in a competitive environment to produce high quality goods.

He urged member countries to abandon reliance on exports of primary agricultural products and instead to transform them into finished goods.

This is the only way to minimise external economic destabilisation resulting from the decline and fluctuations in prices of primary commodity exports to industrialised countries," Mr. Mutharika said.

COMESA brings together a population of 270 million people, nearly half of Africa's population, with a gross national product of about \$250 billion a year.

Eritrea, Seychelles and Madagascar, which were not PTA members, have joined COMESA. The other members are Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## Russian privatisation vouchers hit record high

MOSCOW (R) — Privatisation vouchers, the seeds for a Russian securities market, hit a record high on the Moscow and St. Petersburg exchanges Friday in what dealers said was a sign of market confidence in President Boris Yeltsin.

The price of the voucher, distributed to the people last year to be used in Russia's privatisation programme, doubled to 24,000 roubles (\$20.4) from 12,000 (\$10.2) last week.

Dealers said the immediate factor behind the jump was a share offer in the northern Russian oil giant Yuganskneftegaz which is auctioning 12 per cent of its shares to the public.

"Lots of big buyers have appeared on the market, mostly intermediaries buying for other enterprises," said Stanislav Grankin, chief analyst at Russian Investment Fund LLD.

Yuganskneftegaz is the first major sale in a series of oil-related privatisations. Dealers said at least 1,000 firms were to be privatised at auctions.

They noted that commercial banks were picking up

vouchers to speculate on the market and foreign investors were also showing an interest in the auctions.

The voucher, with a face value of 10,000 roubles (\$8.5), was trading at only 7,000 roubles (\$6) four months ago. But market confidence was boosted in October when Mr. Yeltsin crushed his hardline opponents in parliament.

The dissolved Soviet-era parliament had tried to block privatisations which were a major plank of government reforms aimed at transforming Russia's post-communist economy.

"After the parliament was dissolved, the main bearish factor on the market just disappeared," said Igor Ilyinikh, a senior official at Moscow's Central Universal Exchange.

The market has also been encouraged by a steady double exchange rate against the dollar. Due to tight central bank policies the dollar gained only two per cent against the rouble in October, against monthly inflation of over 20 per cent.

And with a 30 per cent rise last month, the increase in

voucher prices exceeded inflation for the first time ever.

Bankers said the enthusiasm for vouchers was a taste of things to come in Russia's emerging securities markets.

Despite tiny volumes, banks and corporates have started trading treasury bills and gold-backed certificates which were introduced by the government earlier this year.

Vouchers were given free to 140 million Russians in 1992 to be used to buy shares in some 10,000 medium-to-large firms slated for sale, about half of Russia's industrial capital.

"There are many firms to be privatised soon. The government is expected to announce details of more sell-offs on Nov. 18 and that's one of the reasons for high demand," said Mr. Grankin.

"Demand has been rising slowly but surely since August when the government auctioned several smaller oil firms, hotels and factories in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Mr. Yeltsin ordered all state firms to auction a minimum 29 per cent stake to the public.

"It's a quarterly effect. Many of those given notice during the third quarter did not show up in the figures until now," he said.

The Nuremberg-based Labour Office also reported that the number of short-time workers in west Germany rose to 660,000 in October from 590,000 in September.

Economists said they expected the ranks of the unemployed to swell by total of about half a million this year.

An expected slight recovery in economic growth should slow the rate of increase next year, with about 200,000 people losing their jobs, but few economists see unemployment starting to fall until 1995.

Unemployment is a so-called lagging indicator, which continues rising for some time after recession has ended.

Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt has said total German unemployment will continue to rise to more than four million at the beginning of next year.

Owned 60 per cent by the government, Etisalat had monopolised communications services in the emirates until it allowed the private sector to join in last year.

## UAE to expand communications sector

ABU DHABI (AFP) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has approved more than \$400 million to expand its communications sector to meet a surge in demand, Al Ittihad said Saturday.

A project to build a marine cable link with Iran, Kuwait and Bahrain will be completed by 1995 and there are plans to boost the telephone and telegraphic network. Ali Al Owais of the telecommunication company Etisalat told the paper.

Around 240 million dirhams (\$65.3 million) have been allocated for four new telephone networks and 1.3 billion dirhams (\$354 million) for other development projects over the next two years.

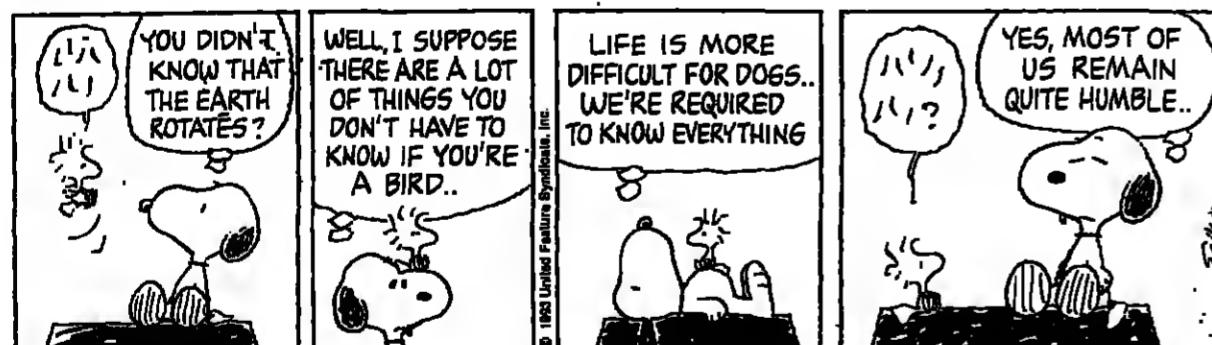
Sheikh Owais said: "1994 will also see the introduction of the advanced international mobile telephone system GSM with a capacity of 60,000 lines while 135,000 passengers will be added," said Sheikh Owais, whose company

runs more than 500,000 telephone and telegraphic lines in the UAE.

Etisalat officials said the expansions were prompted by a sharp increase in demand due to a business upswing in the region.

Owned 60 per cent by the government, Etisalat had monopolised communications services in the emirates until it allowed the private sector to join in last year.

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt'n'Jeff



## British cabinet spends £15m a year on booze

LONDON (R) — Newspapers dubbed the British government a "drinks cabinet" Saturday after an opposition politician said ministers had spent a record £15.6 million (\$23 million) on entertainment last year.

Labour member of parliament Tony Banks compiled figures which showed the cabinet entertainment budget last year was some £4 million (\$6 million) higher than the previous record of £11.5 million (£17 million) two years ago.

"While the government is busy cutting people's benefits and slashing other areas of government spending, they are now revealed as a bunch of total hypocrites," Mr. Banks said, seizing on Prime Minister John Major's spending cuts.

"Everybody else is being made worse off while they are increasing their own entertainment allowance," Mr. Banks said. The Sun's front-page headline was "Major's £15 million drinks cabinet — scandal of soaring booze bill" while the Daily Mirror's was "Major's drinks cabinet blows £15 million a year on booze."

Conservative Party sources said the entertainment bill had been affected by Britain's six-month presidency of the European Community last year.

## German unemployment climbs to 2.45 million

BONN (R) — German unemployment rose sharply to record levels in October, the Federal Labour Office said Friday, and economists said many more jobs would be lost before the economy recovered.

The Labour Office said west German seasonally adjusted joblessness rose by nearly 60,000 to 2.45 million — the highest October figure in the federal republic's history and the highest for any month since German unification in 1990.

The unemployment rate, based on unadjusted figures, rose to 7.6 per cent from 7.4 per cent in September.

East German unadjusted unemployment rose by a more modest 6,000 to 1.17 million, a jobless rate of 15.3 per cent.

Economists had expected a rise of around 35,000 in west German unemployment.

"It was a lot bigger than we had expected," said Werner Verboeket of Commerzbank in Frankfurt.

Another economist said the rise in west Germany was probably due to many lay-offs taking effect at the end of the third quarter.

"It's a quarterly effect. Many of those given notice during the third quarter did not show up in the figures until now," he said.

The debate over working practices is part of a current bout of soul-searching in Germany over how to restore the country's flagging international competitiveness. It has also been fuelled by a surge in unemployment.

In an economic debate in the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament, Mr. Kohl avoided going into details on working practices, which are generally agreed to be too rigid and inflexible in Germany.

"We must pay more attention to the costs of work," he said. "We need more flexibility in the organisation of working times. Only in this way can we make better use of expensive machinery and create jobs for more people."

Mr. Redrodt, who this week floated the idea of giving workers three months' unpaid annual leave, said he could envisage a future in which Germans decided how long they would work and were paid accordingly.

"I believe the labour market of the future will be a very different labour market... where people decide whether they want to work 30 or 40 or 50 hours (per week)," Mr. Redrodt said.

SPD leader Scharding called for a "more just and more intelligent" distribution of work.

Mr. Tan has denied the charges and is seeking dismissal of the case on grounds it is discriminatory.

## Delors bids to create 20m new EC jobs by year 2000

BRUSSELS (R) — EC Commission President Jacques Delors, seeking a "new deal" that will cut the Community's jobless queues in half, has drawn up a plan to create 20 million jobs by the end of this century.

With EC leaders increasingly worried about the havoc unemployment could wreak and whether the Community can compete with the United States and Japan, the blueprint is an attempt to tackle the problem without destroying the social network.

"This will require a combination of a stable macroeconomic framework enabling sustainable high rates of growth and a substantial reform of the labour market... and... a wider sharing of jobs and incomes," it says.

EC governments are increasingly worried that unemployment — currently at a record 10.4 per cent of the workforce — is draining cash and tearing holes in the fabric of society by contributing to increased crime and popular discontent.

The Community jobless figure is expected to rise to 12 per cent next year, or 20 million people.

To create the extra jobs, the Delors draft says the Community's economy will need an annual growth rate of three per cent from 1995 and that investment levels would have to return to the record level of the 1960s.

Next year, however, the Community's economy is forecast to grow by just over one per cent.

Mr. Delors has proposed spending more than \$100 billion European Currency Unit (\$565 billion) until the end of the century on transport, energy and telecommunications network projects. The funding would come mainly from the private sector, although some cash would also have to come from state coffers.

The draft also says the barrier-free internal market for the EC's 345 million citizens had to be made more effective.

Mr. Delors, a French Socialist, has complained in the past that member states did not seem willing to put up the cash required to solve the Community's economic problems.

His proposals are likely to get a mixed reception from member states. While governments recognise they must act soon to tackle the problems, they are not inclined to increase spending much when times are tough.

Britain in particular has argued that only increased competitiveness — not more public spending — will enable the EC to keep pace with Japan and the United States. But Mr. Delors' plan rejects any suggestion that the European model of extensive social and welfare support for its citizens should be ditched.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1993  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

An unimportant day when getting rid of all that myriad of accumulated debits — odds and ends is the order of the day. Get the laundry done, your wardrobe in shape, your living quarters in shape and your health improved.

### ARIES:

(March 21 to April 19) Keep away from some fixed material problem which is difficult to solve and instead spend your time going after an unusual desire that you have.

### TAURUS:

(April 20 to May 20) A determined associate can cause you all sorts of early morning problems so get those vocational activities awaiting your attention, do them well.

### GEMINI:

(May 21 to June 21) Think about what you can do to get into some new activities and don't let a continuing annoying work matter preoccupy your close attention.

### CAPRICORN:

(December 22 to January 20) Now you can have a day to investigate and find out just where you are heading in a material way and to get rid of what is standing in the way of increasing assets.

### AQUARIUS:

(January 21 to February 19) You can look inward now to see how far you have been able to express those very original qualities and talents which you are richly possessed.

### PISCES:

(February 20 to March 20) You don't know just what you can do to improve and make headway towards your cherished longings until you take some definite action to secure them.

## THE BETTER HALF

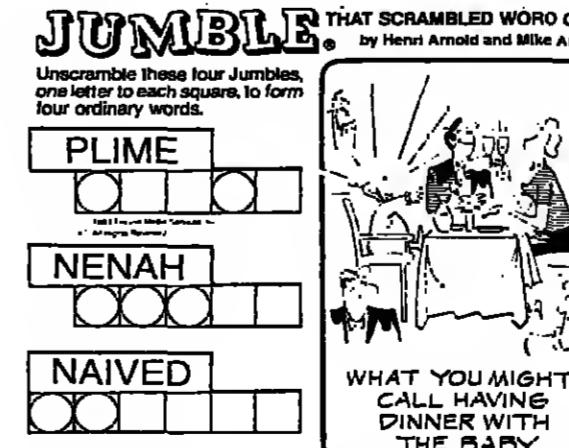
By Harris



'For a change of pace hug me with your lips and kiss me with your arms!'

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Henni Arnold and Mike Argirion



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: AND

(Answers

## China expects boom in advertising sales

BEIJING (AP) — Spending on advertising in China will soar over the next decade to reach 28 billion yuan (\$4.9 billion) per year by the century's end, a Chinese official predicted Friday.

Liu Baofu, director of the advertising department under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said advertising spending will total eight billion yuan (\$1.3 billion) this year, and is growing at an annual rate of 60 per cent.

Mr. Liu was speaking to more than 200 Chinese business-

men and government officials at a daylong seminar on the power of advertising sponsored by Dentsu, Young and Rubicam Partnerships.

The seminar included a sampling of advertisements made for American, Japanese and Chinese consumers, which drew some laughs and gasps when shown on a large movie-screen.

Mr. Liu said the government eventually plans to cut funding to state-run advertising agencies, which dominate the industry, in order to weed out the less professional ones.

A number of foreign advertising companies have entered the China market since the mid-1980s hoping to cash in on the country's rapid economic growth, only to discover that many Chinese companies are reluctant to spend money on advertising.

That is starting to change, said Gary Burandt, president of Dentsu, Young and Rubicam. He said his agency's clients in China include Shanghai-based vitamin and chocolate makers, as well as foreign-Chinese joint ventures.

Another barrier to growth is the government's strict limit on the amount of newspaper space and television time that can be devoted to advertising.

"There needs to be more advertising time made available,"

Mr. Burandt said. He said that inevitably will happen as China develops a market economy.

## Oman sees \$2.3 billion deficit in 1991-95 development plan

ABU DHABI (AFP) — The Gulf state of Oman expects a deficit of more than \$2 billion in its 1991-95 development plan but it will be fully financed locally, an Omani official was quoted as saying.

The deficit, which has persisted for eight years, was projected at \$79 million Omani riyals (\$2.285 billion) while expenditure was revised up to round \$26.7 billion from \$24.5 billion, said Hamad ibn Hilal Al Habsi, finance and economy ministry undersecretary.

It will be covered through issuing bonds worth 429 million riyals (\$1.15 million) and withdrawal of 450 million riyals (\$1.17 billion) from the state reserve fund, he told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Ittihad.

Officials said the plans had achieved their objectives in hastening economic growth and lessening reliance on oil as an unstable and depletable

development plan. So net foreign debt during the plan will be zero," he said. "But the actual deficit will be known at the end of the plan."

The actual 1991 and 1992 budget deficits stood at \$21 million and \$790 million respectively while the shortfall was projected at \$1.14 billion in 1993. The deficit was caused by a decline in oil prices and higher expenditure on development projects.

The 1991-1995 development plan is Oman's fourth since it struck oil in early 1970s. The plans are mainly financed from oil exports, which stood at 750,000 barrels per day in 1992 and fetched nearly \$3.5 billion.

Officials said the plans had

achieved their objectives in hastening economic growth and lessening reliance on oil as an unstable and depletable

source of income. The focus was on the mining, farming and industrial sectors.

From around 31 per cent in 1970, the share of the non-oil sectors in the gross domestic product rose to 41 per cent at the start of the first development plan in 1976, to 53.4 per cent at the end of the second development plan in 1985 and 56 per cent at the end of the third plan in 1990.

"This shows the success of those plans in diversifying sources of income," Mr. Habsi said. "The fourth plan is moving in the same direction and the non-oil sector's share in the GDP is expected to reach 56 per cent at the end of the plan."

### Banks meet deadline

Meanwhile, Omani banks have met an official deadline to raise their capital to meet adequacy standards set by the Bank of International Settlement (BIS), Omani officials said Saturday.

The central bank fixed Oct. 31 as the deadline for the 10 national banks to boost their capital to at least 10 million Omani riyals (\$26 million) and for the 12 foreign units to increase it to more than \$7.5 million.

"All the banks have complied with the decision and boosted their capital. Their adequacy now is higher than the BIS level," said Mansur Al Zakkani, head of banking affairs at the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

## Sudan clamps down on black market money

KHARTOUM (R) — Hard currency holders trying to beat a government clampdown on black market money jammed Khartoum's banks Saturday.

It was the last day they could deposit their cash without formal documentation.

Central bank governor Sabri Mohammad Al Hassan has said anyone found in possession of hard currency after Saturday without "necessary documents" would face up to 20 years in prison, a fine, and confiscation of the money.

The clampdown followed a sharp rise in value of the U.S. dollar against the Sudanese pound, which prompted Sudan

to reintroduce some hard currency restrictions lifted last year as part of economic liberalisation and reform.

Mr. Hassan said illegal dealers in hard currency would now be very easy to spot and would be dealt with "decisively." In 1989 and 1990 at least three people were executed in Sudan for holding hard currency.

Since then the black market rate stabilised at around 330 pounds.

Sudan, which earns little from its exports and receives meagre foreign aid, imports most of its requirements. A rise in the value of the dollar is therefore quickly reflected in shop prices.

## EBRD's De Larosiere goes to the roots in shake up

LONDON (R) — The new president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is aiming for a much more fundamental shake-up of its organisation than had been expected, senior sources close to the bank said Saturday.

The central bank fixed Oct. 31 as the deadline for the 10 national banks to boost their capital to at least 10 million Omani riyals (\$26 million) and for the 12 foreign units to increase it to more than \$7.5 million.

"All the banks have complied with the decision and boosted their capital. Their adequacy now is higher than the BIS level," said Mansur Al Zakkani, head of banking affairs at the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

men on the plan.

In practical terms, Mr. De Larosiere is to abolish the distinction between merchant and development banking at an operational level and reorganise the bank into two regions with an increased country focus as the main aim.

The number of specialist bankers assigned to specific countries rises to nearly 120 from around 40, the sources said.

"De Larosiere wanted to get rid of a lot of the overlap that was obvious between merchant and development banking," said one EBRD source. "But when he got here and bad a

look, he decided that the problems of the bank went deeper than that."

Under the new structure, eastern Europe will be divided into north and south zones.

Ron Freeman, currently head of merchant banking and number two at the bank, will head the north zone, which includes Russia, Poland, the Czech and Slovak republics, the Baltic states and the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

The southern zone will be headed by Mario Sarcinelli, currently head of development banking.

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**Financial Markets**  
in co-operation with  
Cairo Amman Bank  
U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close	New York Close
Sterling Pound	1.4840	1.4820
Deutsche Mark	1.6945	1.6955
Swiss Franc	1.4965	1.5015
French Franc	5.8875	5.9070
Japanese Yen	108.25	108.15
European Currency Unit	1.1530	1.1517

£ per \$1.00  
European Opening - 9:00 a.m. GMT  
Date: 5/11/1993

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.05	3.37	3.43	3.68
Sterling Pound	5.75	5.56	5.50	5.50
Deutsche Mark	6.50	6.75	6.04	5.50
Swiss Franc	4.37	4.56	4.31	5.93
French Franc	6.81	6.68	6.31	5.88
Japanese Yen	2.43	2.51	2.18	2.12
European Currency Unit	7.25	7.06	6.87	6.38

Interest rates for amounts exceeding 1,000,000 Dinar or equivalent.  
Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin  
Date: 6/11/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.7000	0.7020
Sterling Pound	1.0365	1.0417
Deutsche Mark	3.4125	3.4149
Swiss Franc	0.4675	0.4698
French Franc	0.1158	0.1193
Japanese Yen	0.454	0.4486
Dutch Guilder	0.3680	0.3698
Swedish Krona	0.0258	0.0260
Dollar Lira	0.0425	0.0427
Belgian Franc	0.0000	0.0000

Date: 6/11/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
Deutsche Mark	1.6505	1.8600
Swiss Franc	0.040245	0.041275
French Franc	0.1861	0.1882
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.2240	0.2200
Qatari Riyal	0.1940	0.1920
Yemeni Riyal	0.2050	0.2020
Qatari Riyal	1.7790	1.8270
Qatari Riyal	6.1890	6.1920
QAT. Dinar	0.3255	0.3255
Qatari Riyal	0.7785	0.7855
Qatari Riyal	1.3445	1.3855

Date: 6/11/1993

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Once Tasted Always Loved

120

Authentic Chinese dishes, from all great regional cuisine styles of China. Prepared by our Chinese chefs.

Open daily for lunch & dinner

Tell: 818214 Come and taste our specialties Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight

Take away is available

Star Al-Arab Street

Um Uthman Commercial Centre

Once Tasted Always Loved

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## Yeltsin opposes early presidential elections, offers to retire in 1996

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris Yeltsin stated Saturday he was against holding an early presidential poll in June but offered to return from politics altogether once his tenure was completed in 1996, news agencies reported.

Mr. Yeltsin, speaking at a meeting of news editors, announced he did not plan to seek a second term as president after his mandate expires in June of 1996, stating that he had suffered "too many blows".

The Russian leader said that he was against holding a presidential election in June, backtracking on an earlier promise to hold a vote six months after parliamentary elections to the new parliament.

"We all know that I have suffered many blows at the hands of destiny. It is too much for one person to endure," the Russian leader was quoted by Interfax as saying.

Mr. Yeltsin said he considered it "his task" to "find and prepare" new candidates to the presidency and that he would work towards rallying popular support for his chosen successor.

His remarks appeared as a concession to opponents who could be convinced to drop the early presidential vote in exchange for Mr. Yeltsin's retirement from politics.

Mr. Yeltsin stated earlier this month that he would allow the new parliament which is to be elected on Dec. 12 to decide if the presidential election were to go ahead but be stop-

ped short of giving his own opinion on the issue.

"I am against new elections to the presidency in June 1994," Mr. Yeltsin clearly stated during the meeting, adding: "I am in favour of allowing the president to fully serve out his term up until 1996."

He predicted that victory will not be easy for candidates to the presidency, adding that "those who now say they want to become president are mistaken if they think that this will be easy to achieve."

Mr. Yeltsin announced a presidential election for June 12 in the days following his decision to dissolve the old-guard parliament as a concession to regional leaders who charged he was seeking to set up a dictatorship.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, who leads the Russia's Choice coalition in the parliamentary elections, said in a newspaper interview published Saturday that he was "cautious" in predicting the outcome of the vote.

"I am not euphoric. I am awaiting the new parliament with great caution," Mr. Gaidar stated in an interview to the Russian newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets.

Mr. Gaidar stated that the voters would choose between three main platforms in the Dec. 12 election: Communist, conservative and reformist.

Experts have predicted that candidates running under the Russia's Choice banner, which calls itself the "presidential

party" will win at least one-third of the seats in the lower house of parliament, or Duma.

It remains unclear however what percentage of the vote Communists and nationalists, who generally enjoy support in the provinces, will gather.

"These elections are crucial for Russia," Mr. Gaidar commented, stating that the country was forced to abandon two parliaments — the Soviet legislature in 1991 and the old-guard parliament in 1993 — and that it would be "unforgivable" to lose a third legislature.

The 450 members of the new state Duma will be tasked with approving President Boris Yeltsin's choice of a prime minister who will lead the government in its third year of economic reforms.

A leading Russian Communist politician said Friday that a group of armed masked men entered his party headquarters and stole petitions bearing 20,000 signatures needed for participation in the upcoming elections, Interfax said.

Sergei Baburin, president of the Russian People's Union, claimed three of the men were wearing uniforms of Interior Ministry crack security troops while three others were in civilian clothes and one was carrying a Kalashnikov automatic rifle.

Mr. Baburin, a hardline deputy in the former Russian parliament who was briefly arrested after the parliamentary revolt was crushed last month, claimed the assailants

spent 40 minutes in the building and blocked all inside from leaving, the report said.

Those in the building included Viktor Alksnis and Yevgeny Kogan, two known political hardliners who were deputies in the legislature of the former Soviet Union.

In a separate statement, the union said its members were working on preparing the petitions to be handed over to the Central Elections Commission and stated the incident was "an excellent example of free elections in Yeltsin's Russia."

Mr. Baburin said one of the assailants flashed a police identification card and said the group was carrying out a planned action, according to Interfax.

The report said Moscow police and Interior Ministry officials questioned about Mr. Baburin's claim said they knew nothing about it.

Under election regulations, political parties are required to amass 100,000 petition signatures from seven regions of Russia by midnight Saturday to take part in the Dec. 12 legislative elections.

Mr. Baburin said the group fled the premises and took the lists with 20,000 signatures with them.

In a separate development, diehard Communists were allowed to lay red carnations at the Lenin Mausoleum Saturday to mark the 76th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution as city officials in Moscow and St. Petersburg maintained their ban on all rallies scheduled for Sunday.

Government security forces died off roads in the western and central part of the city Saturday morning, a Reuters correspondent reported.

The roadblocks prevented a planned evacuation of 1,471 civilian after months of talks between Serb and Muslim officials.

The Serb, Croat and Muslim civilians were to be taken by bus from Sarajevo to Serbia and Croatia Saturday. But army moves against the HVO unit left the civilians, mainly women, children and the elderly, stranded in the rain in Sarajevo.

Open Muslim-Croat war did not spread to Sarajevo and the HVO force in the capital has denied accusations of undermining its defences and preparing to attack Muslims.

Swedish and French

peacemakers helped Bosnian

military police try to prevent

looting in the central Bosnian town of Vares, captured by

Muslim forces Thursday.

Swedish U.N. officers tried

Saturday to mediate the sur-

render of 200-300 desperate

and terrified Croat troops cut

off southeast of here two days

after Muslim-led forces took

Vares.

The bedraggled Croats were

holed up in the abandoned

Croat hillside village of Das-

tansko, three kilometres away,

after refusing to follow their

retreating comrades farther

south to Serb-held territory.

But tensions with the Bos-

niac army erupted last spring

and summer when it tried un-

successfully to subordinate the

HVO under its supreme com-

mand. U.N. peacekeeping sol-

diers moved in at one point to

prevent an outbreak of

fighting.

"The decision has been

made to disband the HVO

headquarters and to create a

new Bosnian army First Corps

brigade from it. Restrictions

on movement have been im-

posed in part of the city,"

Sarajevo Radio said in its

morning newscast.

It urged all HVO soldiers to

enlist in the new brigade.

Croats started Bosnia's war

as allies with the Muslims

against Serbs. But Croats and

Muslims fell out early this year

over territorial spoils ahead of

a possible peace settlement

and battles have raged in

central Bosnia for months.

"Any cessation of murder

attacks against nationalists

would, of course, be welcome.

As a consequence, we would

monitor the situation and re-

view our position towards

those directly involved in the

murder gangs," the IRA state-

ment said.

"The British government

and its forces bear ultimate

responsibility for this conflict

and armed struggle is aimed

primarily at them," said an

IRA statement issued in Dub-

lin late on Friday night.

Political analysts in the pro-

vice said the IRA offer to

stop bunting down Protestant

gunmen was aimed at reassuring

Catholics terrified by the

recent wave of killings in which

ordinary Catholics have been

gunned down at home and at

work.

The UFF says it is only

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## Jordan National basketball team leaves today for Asian Championships

By Aileen Bannayan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's national basketball team leaves for Jakarta, Indonesia, Sunday to take part in the 17th Asian Basketball Championships which will be held on Nov. 12-21.

Eighteen countries will be vying to capture the competition's top two places to represent Asia in the World Basketball Championships.

"Our task will not be easy, but we will seek to score the best results possible," Samir Janak, vice president of the Jordan Basketball Federation (JBF) told the Jordan Times.

Participating teams have been divided into four groups. The top two teams in each group will advance to the second round where the four winning teams will qualify to the semifinal round and compete for the top four positions, while the losers will play for 5-8th places.

Jordan is in Group A with China, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Thailand.

Group B includes S. Korea, the Philippines, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates.

Japan, Iran, Hong Kong and Indonesia are in Group C, while Group D includes Taiwan, N. Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

According to JBF reports, the Kingdom's national team has completed its preparations and is in good form to challenge other Asian hopefuls.

The Jordanian team will have a tough task when they take on Asian titleholders China. Assuming that Jordan will beat Pakistan and Thailand, they will have to secure a win over Saudi Arabia to qualify for the second round.

In the last Asian Championships in 1991 held in Kobe, Japan, the Jordanian team had captured eighth place. They lost 97-73 to Saudi Arabia and defeated Singapore 123-67 to qualify for the

second round.

Although the JBF this year had drawn up a carefully-studied training programme to ensure an advanced standing in this year's championship, the schedule did not materialise except for the organising of the International Basketball Championships in which teams from Iraq, Lebanon, Russia and Bulgaria provided a good opportunity for the Jordanian team to reassess its plans and avoid any shortcomings.

According to officials, the international tournament cost the JBF JD 38,000. Part of the expenses were covered by a sponsor. The JBF cancelled plans to host at least two top teams from Russia or Egypt and holding a training camp in Eastern Europe prior to departure to Jakarta as that would have cost the cash-strapped federation another JD 15,000.

So far the JBF has been unable to come up with a sponsor to cover the approximate cost of JD 17,000 for participation in the Asian Championships.

The national team, who had a tough twice-a-day training programme over the past weeks, was also hindered by bureaucratic complications surrounding four of the team's members who are university students. Key guard Naser Bushnaq missed practice and is now certain to miss the championships due to an aggravated ankle injury, as will Muntaser Abdullayeh who had previously hinted that he might not be able to leave his studies in the school of medicine, but the team's coach and officials had nevertheless pressed for his joining the national team's training anyway.

The team includes Murad and Hilal Barakat, Marwan Ma'touq, Yousef Zaghloul, Samir Murqus, Mohammad Al Shamali, Marwan Al Saeedi, Ziyad Al Nabulsi, Waled Badran, Kamal al Helou, Jihad Saliba.

Jordan plays Saudi Arabia on the opening day, Friday Nov. 12. They next face Pakistan on Nov. 14; China on Nov. 15 and Thailand on Nov. 16. The second round begins on Nov. 17.

## Samaranch hopes for warfare truce during Olympics

DUBLIN (R) — National Olympic Committees from across Europe unanimously endorsed a bid to return to the ancient Greek ideal of no warfare during the games.

International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch said he hoped such a truce could be implemented by the winter games in Lillehammer, Norway, which begin on Feb. 12.

"We are trying to implement it by Lillehammer," Samaranch told Reuters during a bi-annual meeting of the Association of European National Olympic Committees (AENOC) in Dublin.

Asked if he was optimistic a truce would be achievable at Lillehammer, he said: "I'm neither optimistic nor pessimistic.

tie. We have decided to work to make this a reality. We know that it will be very difficult, but we have made our minds up."

The year 1994 marks the centenary of the IOC.

The United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 25 called for all member states to observe a symbolic Olympic truce, beginning one week before and ending one week after every game.

It also pronounced 1994 a year of "sport and Olympic ideal."

"We consider the U.N. resolutions to be very important historically for the Olympic movement," Samaranch said.

AENOC President Jacques Rogge said backing by the world's main political body had reinforced and lent prestige to the IOC's attempt to resurrect the ancient "Ekecheria" or "Olympic truce." During the five days the ancient games were staged, a truce used to be observed by the various competing peoples.

"It's the first time that the political world is sanctioning...

our philosophy on peace," Rogge told the meeting. "I believe that it is a very important issue."

The IOC's goal of "Olympism" is to encourage the establishment of a peaceful society by educating youth through sport blended with culture and education.

It wants an Olympic truce dedicated, as in ancient Greece, to a spirit of brotherhood and understanding and urged collective and individual

efforts to settle international conflicts through peaceful means.

The appeal, which the IOC took to the United Nations with the support of 184 members, was unanimously endorsed in Dublin where delegations greeted it with applause.

Pan-American Olympic Committee will also discuss a truce at a similar meeting on Nov. 18 in Puerto Rico.

The meeting was due to recognise the National Olympic Committee of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

But Rogge passed on apologies from neighbouring war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina.

They had been unable to leave the country for security reasons, he said.

## Senna grabs pole position for Australian GP

ADELAIDE, Australia (Agencies) — Brazilian Ayrton Senna ended the Williams, Renault team's Grand Prix monopoly of 24 consecutive pole positions by taking the coveted pole here for Sunday's Australian Formula One Grand Prix.

In warm, clear conditions, Senna, driving a McLaren Ford, preserved his position when no rival bettered his lap record of one minute 13.371 seconds, posted Friday, in Saturday's second and final qualifying for the season-en-

ding Grand Prix.

Senna, who was 1.4 seconds slower Saturday, will start from the pole — his first for 17 months since last year's Canadian GP — with his fierce rival and world champion-elect Alain Prost alongside him on the front row.

Prost, in a Williams and bidding for his 52nd GP win in his farewell 1993 race, could not better Senna's time in his 12 lap assault on the twisting 3.7 kilometre (2.3 mile) Adelaide Street Circuit.

Prost's Williams teammate,

### Valuable prizes

On the occasion of His Majesty the King's birthday, the Forte Grand Amman will be holding its second open tennis tournament on Friday, Nov. 12 with the finals being played on Friday, Nov. 19 with the promise of valuable prizes to be won.

All those interested in participating must have their applications in to the Forte Grand by Nov. 9.

Britain's Damon Hill, leapfrogged from sixth to third on the grid with Saturday's best effort of 1.13.826.

Hill's session ended spectacularly, and nearly disastrously, when he spun out on his final lap and narrowly missed being rammed side-on by an oncoming car.

Hill's car was pushed to safety by track marshals and the son of former two-times world champion Graham Hill left the track by a gate.

German Benetton Ford driver Michael Schumacher, runner-up here last year, finished fourth fastest with 1:14.098 ahead of Senna's McLaren teammate, Mika Hakkinen of Finland (1:14.106).

Defending Australian GP champion, Austrian Gerhard Berger, held onto his place on the third row of the grid.

Senna stretched his record career GP poles to 62, 24 ahead of Prost and former two-time world champion Jim Clark, but it was his first since the Canadian race at Montreal on June 14, last year.

"It's taken a long time, but I've got my single pole for the year and I'm very happy," Senna told a press conference.

"I'm surprised to be on the pole this weekend because both Damon and Alain had the best potential to be on the first row and for whatever reasons

they weren't able to get the maximum out of yesterday. I had a very good lap, and got it at the right moment.

"I went out to see what we could do in these conditions and I changed the car on purpose for the race tomorrow."

Senna said the times were slower Saturday because of the hotter temperatures, after two days of cooler, cloudy weather.

"It was much warmer today and the asphalt temperature was a lot higher so the tyres were working differently than yesterday's qualifying."

Hill said a slight improvement in his Williams Renault car had set up his quicker times Saturday.

"We worked quite hard on trying to rectify the problems that we experienced yesterday and the car was certainly a little bit better, it was 50-50, improvements in the air and getting used to the track."

Thirteen days after he assaulted rival driver Eddie Irvine, Senna said he should not have poked the Irishman.

"Nothing justifies hitting him," Senna said Saturday after qualifying in pole position for the Australian Grand Prix.

"I'm not justifying myself, but what went on was absurd."

Senna punched Irvine after winning the Japanese Grand Prix at Suzuka on Oct. 24.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Friends of Archaeology announces the postponement of Dr. Imran Shahid's lecture:

"Byzantine and Ummayad Palestine: the strands of continuity"

From Monday November 8 to Wednesday December 15 at ACOR

## No favours for AC Milan

GENEVA (AFP) — AC Milan face an uphill task in their bid for a fifth European Cup victory after the draw for the Champions League put them on a collision course with Werder Bremen, Anderlecht and FC Porto.

Fabio Capello's men may be favourites on paper to finish top of Pool B, but theirs is the tougher of the two groups announced by UEFA here Friday.

Despite victories in 1990, 1989, 1989 and 1983, and a place in the final in the year against Olympique Marseille, the Italian Champions were putting a brave face on their four or five years.

Club President Alp Yalman added: "I'm optimistic. What's to stop us making Barcelona suffer the same fate as Manchester United?"

Monaco coach Arsene Wenger vowed to wreak vengeance on the Turks for their humbling of Alex Ferguson's men. "We will get revenge for Manchester United, and I don't think the surprise element will have such an effect now. But I don't yet know the strength of their team," Wenger said.

The round-robin leagues start on Nov. 24 and finish on April 13, 1994. The top side in each pool play the runners-up in the other pool in a sudden-death match to decide the final line-up on May 18.

Galatasaray's reward for knocking out English hopefuls Manchester United is a place in Group A alongside Johan Cruyff's Barcelona, winners in 1992, Russia's Spartak Moscow and Marseille's replacements Monaco.

Amadeo Barnabeu, Barcelona's sporting director, said: "It's a positive draw. Galatasaray are a good side, although it's Spartak Moscow that we're most worried about. But at least we'll be playing them in March after their break."

"We'll have to watch out for Monaco, since they've reached this stage of the competition."

Galatasaray could well reach

the semis, along with Barcelona.

The Turkish side, who knocked Monaco out of the quarterfinals of the same competition in 1990, certainly have no doubts.

Mehmet Cansun, the club's general secretary, said: "I am sure that we will at least reach the semifinals. We've had good results against the best sides in Europe, like Eintracht Frankfurt and AS Roma, for the past four or five years."

British bookmakers William Hill had no such reservations about Arsenal's chances, quoting them as second favourites to life the trophy.

Parma are 11-4 favourites, but George Graham's men are rated 5-1 against Torino's even money.

Torino, currently midtable in the calcio, represent a much easier target than the other two favourite sides in the last eight — Real Madrid and Paris St Germain, who face each other in a match of real vengeance.

In last season's UEFA Cup quarterfinals, Real beat PSG 3-1 in Madrid, but the French won the return leg 4-1 at the Parc Des Princes with a late flourish.

Jean-Michel Moutier, PSG's sporting chief, said "it will be revenge for Real Madrid, and for us, the chance to confirm our brilliant qualification last spring."

"Of course, it's bound to be a difficult match, but the good thing is that we're playing the second leg at the Parc, like last season, and I'll be hoping for the same result."

Real's director general, Ignacio Arias acknowledged that revenge would be in the air.

"The players were bopping to get PSG — but this time, we've

been warned."

In the fourth match, Benfica start off by hosting Leverkusen of Germany.

If Arsenal fang are happy with their opponents, the UEFA Cup draw could have been kinder to Norwich City, who downed Bayern Munich in the second round.

The Canaries face Inter Milan, but are frightened of no one.

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Internazionale only heat Apollon Limassol 4-3 on aggregate after drawing 3-3 in Cyprus Wednesday night.

Tenerife have arguably the toughest match against holders and Italian League leaders Juventus.

Borussia Dortmund, last year's finalists, should get the better of Deomarck's If Brondby to make the quarterfinals, but their German neighbours Eintracht Frankfurt have a tougher task.

Frankfurt, three points clear at the top of their domestic league, face Aston Villa's conquerors Deportivo La Coruna.



**Jordan Bridge Association**

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Daily

## Elections reflect King's commitment to democracy — ex-ambassador Harrison

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The multi-party parliamentary elections to be held in Jordan on Nov. 8 — the first since 1956 where a number of parties can legally participate — are a testament to King Hussein's commitment to democracy, former U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Roger Harrison, said Friday.

Mr. Harrison discussed the upcoming elections in Jordan during a luncheon sponsored by the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. The U.S. official completed his tour of duty in Jordan several months ago.

"It is hard to exaggerate the King's dedication to democracy," Mr. Harrison stressed. "Democratisation, he said, is the King's 'leading political cause'."

The Nov. 8 election, "because it is a free election," will be another step in the democratic process.

If there is one thing for which King Hussein would like to be remembered in the Arab World it is as a pioneer of democracy."

Commenting on the King's views on democracy, Mr. Harrison said "I think he sees the democratic idea as the only counterweight, the only idea that can fill the kind of ideological void that the death of other ideologies in the Arab World left."

King Hussein is looking for "the glue that can hold together social organisations, a glue which is Islamic, but is not fundamentalist," Mr. Harrison

said. "I think in the view of the King, that glue has to be democracy."

Venturing to make a prediction on the elections, Mr. Harrison said "I think we will look that the parliament looks pretty much as it does now. I don't expect there to be any great changes."

"I think people will be looking at trend lines and momentum, more than absolute results," he noted. Mr. Harrison stressed that all parties and factions in Jordan are seeking political stability and a continuation of democracy.

Noting the democratic experiment in Jordan has resulted in a more politically mature and pragmatic electorate, Mr. Harrison said "I don't think there is any faction in Jordan right now that would like to see the present system upset. No one would like at this point to have a confrontation on any front."

"This is true in part," he said, "because the present system has begun working, begun dealing with real problems. It has begun legislating, debating things that the country cares about. It has begun showing results."

Asked whether the Middle



Roger Harrison

election, Mr. Harrison said observers of politics in Jordan can take either a cynical or hopeful view.

"The cynical view," he said, "would be that the Muslim Brotherhood movement is bidding its time. It knows it cannot at this moment take on the status quo. It certainly cannot confront the King, who is at his peak of popularity in Jordan.... The Islamists can, however, 'build their grassroots support and wait for their day to come,' he added.

A more hopeful view, Mr. Harrison said, suggests that "what we are seeing in Jordan is really the success of the democratic experiment."

"One thing democracy is supposed to do is force ideological movements to become political ones. There is evidence that that is happening. What it is supposed to do is lead to... public insistence on

not abandoning democratic institutions. I think we are seeing that too," he said.

Democracy has yielded an electorate in Jordan that wants more than just political slogans, Mr. Harrison said. Politicians who can't deliver may be voted out of office. "There has been forced on all political parties... a kind of democratic pragmatism which I think is very hopeful," Mr. Harrison said Saturday.

This political maturity and pragmatism will translate into a high voter turnout on Nov. 8, Mr. Harrison predicted. Voter turnout for elections in 1989 "was exceedingly low," he noted. This was due to the public's low expectations for parliament at the time, he said.

However, voter attitudes have changed, Mr. Harrison added. "Now, I think you'll see in this election that voter turnout will be considerably higher."

"People have accepted that this is a serious experiment that is going to go on, that it is not going to be cancelled... Therefore they are now going to be ready to participate," Mr. Harrison said.

There is evidence, Mr. Harrison said, that democratisation in Jordan has "created a popular backlash against the forces of reaction and anti-democracy in the country and that given a few years time the social consciousness in Jordan will be changed in such a way that whatever happens, (and) whoever rises to power, democracy would (remain) an alterable fact."

## No truce in Kabul fighting

TUNIS (Agencies) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official faces likely execution after confessing to spying for the Israeli intelligence service, PLO sources said Saturday.

The accused, Adnan Yassin, a consular official for the PLO in Tunis, was flown to Yemen for trial under the personal escort of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, the sources said, speaking in exchange for anonymity.

Yemen serves as headquarters for the Palestinian revolutionary court, which in the past has tried major cases such as the assassination in January 1991 of the PLO's security mastermind, Salih Khalaf.

Mr. Yassin, 47, deputy to PLO envoy Hakan Balawi at the Tunis mission, was arrested Oct. 25. His son Hanif was also detained.

Palestinian sources said the Yassins were found to have placed listening devices in the offices of Mr. Balawi and another top official, Mahmud Abbas, who signed the autonomy deal with Israel on Sept. 13.

Mr. Abbas and Mr. Arafat head the Palestinian follow-up committee for negotiations with Israel.

The two Yassins are accused of making clandestine broadcasts to Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, and they may have been plotting to kill Mr. Arafat in a car-bomb.

Never before have there been allegations of an Israeli agent penetrating so high into the organisation's hierarchy.

Through Mr. Balawi, Mr. Yassin had access to some of the PLO's most sensitive documents, including files on PLO operatives based in there.

## War costs Sudan \$2m a day, ex-minister says

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — A minister in a former Sudanese government is warning the current regime that ending the protracted and costly civil war is the only way to save the country's economy.

The criticism in a magazine interview, which revealed the war is costing \$2 million a day, was the first by a prominent Sudanese of Lieutenant-General Omar Hassan Al Bashir's 4½-year rule.

The comments appeared Thursday in Al Zilal — an independent weekly magazine that under its license is not supposed to deal in politics.

The government, which generally keeps a tight rein on dissent and has had more than two dozen dissident military officers shot, has not reacted to the article.

Until now, such outspokenness has been unheard-of in Gen. Bashir's Sudan. No opposition newspapers or magazines are allowed, and the main newspapers, the official Sudan News Agency, radio and television are government-owned.

The National Council for

Press and Printing restricts private publications as to subjects.

Al Zilal is supposed to report only on cultural and social topics.

In the interview, economist

Awad Abdul Majeed said the

attack, according to Palestinian officials.

The case has sent shudders through PLO ranks in Tunis.

Officials said Adnan Yassin, who has been posted in Tunis since the late 1960s, well before the PLO set up its headquarters here in 1962, was highly regarded by most Palestinians.

Mr. Yassin was close to Arafat and often had direct access.

They said Mr. Arafat made an unscheduled stop with his private jet in Tunis on Friday to pick up Mr. Yassin while shuttling from Senegal to the Yemeni capital Sanaa.

However, PLO officials in Yemen denied that Mr. Yassin had arrived and insisted he was still in Tunis. Further efforts to trace Mr. Yassin's whereabouts were unsuccessful.

The trial before the military-style tribunal is expected to be swift and begin as soon as possible since Mr. Arafat and other PLO commanders are confident of Mr. Yassin's guilt, the PLO sources told the AP.

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